



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程换文 审订

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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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110	M101-16	202	R. M. McWade 确认 5 月 16 日的电报,并附寄来自 Rev. Andrew Beattie 和 Rev. J. Speicher 的相关报告	1902-5-17	260
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113	M101-16	205	R. M. McWade 继其第 199 号公文后进一步报告广西叛乱的情况,附提供更多详情的相关通信	1902-5-27	269

114	M101-16	206	R. M. McWade 呈交 Rev. A. I. Robb 提供的关于 Tak Hing Chau 港口的报告及地图,为海军提供信息	1902-5-30	276
115	M101-16		附件:A. I. Robb 致函 R. M. McWade 并附两幅地图	1902-5-27	279
116	M101-16	207	R. M. McWade 继其第 187 号公文后进一步报告教务章程带来的好结果。附寄 J. M. Foster 的相关信件	1902-5-31	282
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119	M101-16	208	R. M. McWade 报告领事馆保护 Wong Kui 的财产及其在 WingKong 的母亲,可参考国务院的第 49 号公文,并称 Jew Chew 和 Wong Kui 家族之间发生过争执,这一争执曾提交给上任总督,并由村里的长者处理。同时报告了在美国致富的中国人遭到抢劫的事件,并附寄 Jew Chew 的身份证明以及出生照片	1902-5-31	291
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122	M101-16	209	R. M. McWade 继其第 207 号公文后进一步报告有关教务章程的情况,引用 J. M. Foster 关于 Pere Verdeille 恶意对待信徒的 1 封信	1902-6-4	298
123	M101-16	210	R. M. McWade 继其第 205 号公文后进一步报告广西叛乱的情况,确认 1902 年 6 月 4 日的电报,并报告 Su 将军所领导的军队击败了反叛者	1902-6-4	301
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128	M101-16	214	R. M. McWade 转送 Rev. A. E. Street 关于海南的港口及水道的报告,附地图、表格以及描摹图,重申提供 1 艘小型炮舰的请求,并说明理由	1902-6-19	325
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137	M101-16	219	R. M. McWade 提交关于广东省教育运动的报告,并提供允许就读两广学院的规章	1902-7-16	351
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155	M101-16	227	R. M. McWade 转送 Adolph Razlag 医生在华南进行麻风病治疗及治愈情况的报告,附寄照片	1902-9-4	407
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163	M101-16	234	M. M. Langhorne 报告 1902 年 9 月 21 日 Lee Hing Yin 接任广东巡抚,9 月 27 日 Sheang Yan 也接任粤海关部的职位	1902-10-6	459
164	M101-16	235	M. M. Langhorne 请求在领事回来后,允许其回国休假 60 天	1902-10-10	461
165	M101-16	236	M. M. Langhorne 报告广东、广西的水稻歉收和社会情况	1902-10-16	463
166	M101-16	195	M. M. Langhorne 致北京公使 Conger 的信件	1902-10-16	465
167	M101-16		光绪二十八年八月 Kuang Jen 慈善医院公开的捐款单的译文	1902-9 或 1902-10	472
168	M101-16	230b	R. M. McWade 附寄关于废除用汉语印刷的传教及其他出版物的征税的剪报	1902-10-22	473
169	M101-16		致 David J. Hill 的信件,附《德臣报》1902 年 9 月 17 日的剪报	1902-10-22	476
170	M101-16		R. M. McWade 请求提供家具、打字机、卷形顶部的写字台以及印好的政府报告	1902-10-22	477
171	M101-16		R. M. McWade 报告他于 1902 年 12 月 1 日从旧金山启航回广州复职	1902-10-29	482
172	M101-16		R. M. McWade 报告美国在中国水域安排炮舰的必要性,并说明他已与海军部长助理就此事进行了会谈	1902-11-12	484
173	M101-16	237	M. M. Langhorne 报告广州附近海盗猖獗,1 个英国国民 J. Evaces 被海盗所杀害,并提供相关的详细情节	1902-11-16	487
174	M101-16		R. M. McWade 任命 Russell Colegrove 为领事馆的司礼官	1902-11-26	491
175	M101-16		Colegrove 的来信		494
176	M101-16		致 Peirce 的信件	1902-12-1	496
177	M101-16	237 bis	M. M. Langhorne 报告 Ulick A. Farrell 与 Winnie Marr 于 1902 年 12 月 4 日结婚,并附两人的结婚证书	1902-12-5	498
178	M101-16		(电报)M. M. Langhorne 电告：“关于麻风病的报告已在上一封信中发出。”	1902-12-9	501

No. 146

1/16 or 17



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 7th., 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State, *Ad*
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. I38 concerning missionary work in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan I have the honor to report that His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs has issued the Proclamation therein referred to. I enclose a certified copy of the Proclamation, in Chinese - bearing His Excellency's chop and signature - and also a translation thereof, I am glad to be able to add that the "Regulations" noted in the Proclamation have met with the hearty, unqualified and unanimous approval of all our Nationals, clerical and otherwise, who are residents of this Consular District. I also enclose another copy of those "Regulations". I sincerely hope that they will be of material help in preventing the frequent clan fights and religious disputes which have too often resulted in bloodshed and the violent death of many of the participants.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wadsworth.

U. S. Consul.

Consular Bureau,
FEB 24 1902

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA, October, 14th 1901.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

As the result of several conferences between H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, His Honor Charles Hardouin, Consul of France, and myself, I was requested to prepare a series of suggestions, which should thereafter be adopted as regulations for the guidance of the American and French Missionaries, their assistants and their converts in the Two Kwangs. In accordance therewith I presented the desired suggestions, subsequently, to Monsieur Hardouin with the request that he would hand them to Bishop Merel for perusal and approval. He did so and after the necessary delay of about two weeks returned them to me stating that they met with his and Bishop Merel's approval. I also held a consultation with my good friend, Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, and he cordially approved and endorsed them, as also did, subsequently, the Rev. A. A. Fulton, of the American Presbyterian Mission. They were, in turn transmitted to H. E. Tao Mu who sent me a despatch commending them unreservedly and stating that he would embody them in a proclamation which he is about to publish throughout the Two Kwangs. Having received such approvals and endorsements I therefore issue them as

**Regulations for the Guidance and Governance of our
Missionaries, their Assistants, and their Converts throughout
the Two Kwangs.**

Monsieur Charles Hardouin, the Consul of France, will issue the same regulations, *Verbatim et literatim*, for the guidance, etc. of his Nationals, their Assistants, and their Converts. These are the

REGULATIONS.

Animated by an earnest desire that our respective Missionaries and their converts should live together in Christian unity, thus exhibiting by their conduct and mode of life the truths and precepts of Christianity we commend the following for their guidance:

No interference under any pretext in cases that are purely Chinese. Catechists and teachers shall avoid all occasions of quarrel between themselves their converts and the members of other religious beliefs. If difficulties arise they should be promptly referred to the elders and gentry for pacific and amicable settlement. Should that reference fail in obtaining

justice the parties directly interested shall then appeal to the Magistrate of the District and bring before him all the true facts involved. Should the said Magistrate be unjust or unfair in his decisions a full and dispassionately detailed report of the entire case and of the matters at issue shall be presented to the respective missionaries of the disputing converts for a thorough, impartial and exhaustive investigation, following which the said missionaries shall meet in friendly conference and do their utmost to settle the matters in dispute fairly and amicably. If, however, the quarrel or dispute is not caused by or does not arise from the differing religious convictions of the parties concerned the said missionaries shall refuse to interfere in all such cases and shall continue firm and steadfast in said refusal. Every possible effort, consistent with the right, shall be made by the missionaries and their assistants to uphold Chinese justice.

Catechists and teachers guilty of concerning themselves with the quarrels and disputes of their respective converts, or pupils, or with the quarrels and disputes of other parties, heathens or Christians, shall be promptly and severely disciplined by their respective missionaries. A complaint from one missionary to another about the misconduct of any said catechists, or teachers shall be courteously received and impartially investigated.

Clan fights, no matter on what pretence or plea must be stopped and their recurrence avoided by all means within the power of the missionaries and their converts. Converts who disregard the admonitions and subsequent strict orders of their missionaries to avoid participation, active or passive, in such clan fights are deserving of punishment and shall be severely disciplined by their respective missionaries. Such unruly converts bring Christianity into disrepute and are, besides, dangerous members of any religious mission.

Cases of genuine religious persecution should primarily be brought to the attention of the district Magistrates and other local officials by the missionaries themselves, care being taken that the complaints can be substantiated by responsible witnesses. Each complaint should also be narrated in a manner and form that is alike courteous to the official addressed, and easily understood by him. If the Magistrate decides the case unjustly or refuses to investigate the complaint in a proper manner the case shall then be referred to the Consul, the petition in said case reciting all of the facts concerned therein.

The Consul will not take up any case which has had its origin previous to the reception into the Mission of the person or alleged convert concerned. This regulation is directly aimed at all persons who become converts through improper motives.

H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has justly complained that robbers, murderers, and other malefactors for the purpose of escaping the penalty of their crimes are in the habit of posting up a notice on the doors of their dwelling declaring that said dwellings are chapels, churches, or Mission stations.

It is the duty of the pastors and missionaries to prevent, so far as practicable, such manifest improprieties. To prevent their recurrence it is suggested that plain and emphatic statements in condemnation thereof be made by the pastors and missionaries to their respective congregations.

It is further suggested that all such cases of attempted imposture shall be promptly reported to the local authorities and to the American Consul, so that the impudent and unprincipled perpetrators can be promptly arrested and punished according to their deserts.

I am, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul.

This is to inform that the Hon. Robert M. McWade the U. S. Consul and the Hon. Charles Hardouin, the Consul of France at Canton have personally handed to me a series of regulations prepared for the guidance of the missionaries and their converts, which I have ordered to be translated into Chinese and have read it over and over and found it satisfactory. But lately among the converts, there are some who do not behave themselves by posting up the characters "chapel" on their private houses for their self-protection so as to avoid investigation by officials, therefore I felt that a paragraph should be inserted in said regulations, "that in future except those chapels built in Chinese or Foreign way should be prohibited to post the characters "chapel" on their premises." Then I wrote to the Consuls inquiring about it, and afterwards I acknowledged the receipt of a despatch from Mr. McWade the U. S. Consul stating that many of the converts who are in the habit of posting the characters "chapel" on their private houses for obviously improper purposes do not conduct themselves properly and that he had much pleasure in acceding to my request and inserted said regulations in accordance with my wishes. He had also spoken to Mons. Hardouin, the Consul of France on the subject he wrote, ~~and~~ and he had also courteously agreed to the said proposition etc. so that, besides forwarding the said regulations to other places, I have now also to issue this proclamation to inform all the gentries and persons in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan that the following rules were prepared by me and the U. S. Consul and the Consul of France, that all of you must obey them accordingly, in order that the people and the converts may keep the peace forever.

These are the rules:-

No interference under any pretext in cases that are purely Chinese.

Catechists and teachers shall avoid all occasions of quarrel between themselves their converts and the members of their religious beliefs. If difficulties arise they should be promptly referred to the elders and gentries for pacific and amicable settlement. Should that reference fail in obtaining justice the parties directly interested shall then appeal to the magistrate of the district and bring before him all the true facts involved. Should the said magistrate be unjust or unfair in his decisions a full and dispassionately detailed report of the entire case and of the matters at issue shall be presented to the respective missionaries of the disputing converts for a thorough, impartial and exhaustive investigation, following which the said missionaries shall meet in friendly conference and do their utmost to settle the matters in dispute fairly and amicably. If, however, the quarrel or dispute is not caused by or does not arise from the differing religious convictions of the parties concerned the said missionaries shall refuse to interfere in all such cases and shall continue firm and steadfast in said refusal. Every possible effort, consistent with the right, shall be made by the missionaries and their assistants to uphold Chinese justice.

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真言堂書院印記

爲

出示曉諭事照得前准駐紮廣州口 美國默領事宜備同 法國哈領事宜來轉面交整頓教務章程數則當經本部堂飭譯漢文詳加披閱均商妥安善惟近日教民間有不安本分之輩冒官查究每於住屋門首粘貼教堂字樣藉作護符應於章程內添列一條嗣後內地各處除真正華洋式教堂外其餘教民住屋應一律禁止不准擅行粘貼教堂字樣以杜流弊分別函商去後旋接 美國領事官照稱奉教華民住屋門首擅貼教堂字樣其行為不善有違教規顯然可見責部堂議欲禁止添入章程之內本領事甚為喜悅願遵所議將來照為添入章程之內且經與法國哈領事官互商伊亦允洽等由前來除咨行查照外合行出示曉諭為此示諭閩省紳民人等知悉爾等須知後開整頓教規各條係經本部堂與 法兩國領事官妥商酌定務宜一體遵守以期民教永遠相安毋違特示

計開

一凡係中國之教士等一概不得藉詞干預
一傳道人及教生不得彼此或與教民或他教之人互起大小爭端設有爭論之事兩造應請紳耆善為調處妥結倘欠公平所造或將實在情形稟摺於縣官若縣官辦理不公或判斷未能平允則各將全案原委實情詳細報知各該管教士以憑秉公詳慎查核和衷商妥為持平辦結倘兩造爭端非因教務而起教士仍應不允與聞凡相類之案均當堅持不為干預教士及傳理人等應遵正理極力扶持中國公道
一傳道人及教生倘有干涉教民教徒以及他教暨平民大小爭端各該管教士應立即嚴加約束如有教士以某傳道人或教生不安本分往訴於該管教士該教士須虛心聽納秉公詳查
一同族械鬥無論因何起衅教士教民須極力設法止息並防息後再鬥倘有教民不遵教士誠諭禁阻幫同械鬥或明或暗均應重辦仍由各該管教士嚴加約束蓋此等不守法之教民乃教會中危險之人不特有玷教聲也
一案關真正教務須查明的確證據先由教士報知縣官及地方各官並須將案情按照應行款式明白書寫使華官易於明曉如縣官以斷不公或不按例查辦可將該案控於領事官惟須將全案原委報明
一水陸盜賊以及兇犯常有藉入教為護符者殊有礙教中聲名一併商請各教士凡於進教之人務須詳慎查考未經查考明白之前不得認為真正教中之人其如何查考之處應由其人所投之教堂教士酌定
一嗣後內地各處除真正華洋式教堂外其餘教民住屋一律禁止不准擅行粘貼教堂字樣以杜流弊

光緒二十七年十一月日二

18.02.93

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Act

No. 147



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Jan'y 8th, 1902.

Mr. A. W. McNamee

ACKNOWLEDGED

FEB 26 1902

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Trade Inquiries,

Abstract of Contents.

replies for Electrical World & Engineer
& Street Railway Journal.



Commercial letters forwarded
from B. F. C. 2/27/02.

No. 147.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, January 8th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
herewith replies to trade inquiries
from the President & General manager
of the "Electrical World and Engineer",
New York; and the Editor of the Stock
Railway Journal, New York.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Franklin Wadsworth.

U. S. Consul.

Two Enclosures

No. 148.

Consular Bureau 16 or 17
Acknowledege
H. H. W.



Consulate of the United States,

Shanghai, China, January 16th, 1902.

Mr. R. M. McNamee,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re piracy in Kiangsu.

Ackd by Bureau
Mar. 8, 1902.

Abstract of Contents.

iring by the natives of the British
River Steamer "Kaiming" near Tsin-
chow Channel.

No. 148

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 16th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Startling rumors reached here on January 14th. 1902, to the effect that a large body of Chinese soldiers had fired a volley into the British Merchant river boat, Nanning, whilst she was passing through the Tam Chow, Channel, near Bullock Point, eight miles east of Shun Tak, and that they had seriously wounded a passenger, Chaplain C. E. L. Cowan, of H. M. S. Glory.

A prompt investigation of the rumors, all of them highly sensational disclosed that the true facts could only be ascertained by awaiting the arrival here of the "Nanning" and of Lieut. Commander Webster of H. M. S. "Robin", who, I learned was on the scene making, an exhaustive inquiry. The "Nanning" arrived today and Captain Thomas, her commander, strongly asserted that some Chinese troops, whilst being drilled, fired a volley deliberately at his vessel.

The following is the entry which he made of the affair in his log book.

"January 13th. 1902

1/2 mile above Bullock Point,

Tam Chow Channel,

1-25 P.M.

Whilst sitting at tiffin in the saloon, passes three Chinese gun-boats, "Ken Yu", "Shim Om", and "Fa Shim", who were anchored and seemed to have landed a number of troops on the East bank of the channel. They, the soldiers, seemed to be drilling or doing something of that description. All the passengers, the Engineer and myself went to see what was going on. Some went out on deck and some stayed in the saloon. Suddenly several reports were heard and at the same time Rev. C. E. L. Cowan said "I am shot". Mr. S. P. Fabian also said "I am shot as well". On examination it was found that a bullet had struck the covering board about 5 feet forward of the steering chain block, then went through the corner of the saloon door just above the lower hinge. Afterwards it went clean through the left leg, just below the knee of the Rev. Cowan and finally brought up inside the under pants on the right leg about the middle of the calf, slightly burning the skin of Mr. Fabian.

Another bullet or bullets hit the hull of the vessel immediately below the saloon. I considered the best thing to do was to keep on and try to find one of H. M. Ships so as to procure medical necessities. All the passengers agreed that this was the best thing to be done, as it was thought that if we returned somebody else might be injured by another bullet. Dr. Macdonald, who was a passenger on board, did all that could possibly be done with the

limited appliances at hand.

Midnight. After having the wound properly dressed by Drs. Osbourn and Burton of H. M. S. "Robin" and "Sandpiper", the Rev. Mr. Cowan was taken away by Lieut. Commander Webster, of H. M. S. "Robin" who was going to send Mr. Cowan to the Naval Hospital in HongKong, as the wounded gentleman is the Chaplain of H. M. S. "Glory".

Lieut. Commander Webster, in his report which he has prepared for Sir Cyprian Bridges, the British Admiral on this station, states that whilst the "Nanning" was nearing the spot where the affair occurred a battalion of Chinese braves was fighting a large band of pirates, bullets from both sides were flying thick and fast and several of the bullets struck the "Nanning", one wounding Chaplain Cowan and another cutting a hole in a leg of the pants of Customs Officer Fabian, but not wounding him. An examination of the vessel, Webster said, showed that the bullets did not come from the Chinese soldiers but from the pirates, of whom over 20 were killed in the encounter and 6 were captured. He added that the passengers were questioned by him individually and they assured him that whilst the firing was going on the backs of the Chinese braves were turned to the "Nanning". He therefore concluded that Chaplain Cowan was not wounded by the soldiers. A similar statement was made by him to James Scott, Esq. H. B. M. Acting-Consul-General at Canton with the facetious addendum that he "could not see how the Chinese soldiers could fire a volley at the "Nanning", behind their backs".

The senior officer of the Chinese gunboats and Li Ka Chuck, the Magistrate of the Shun Tak District, have made official reports similar in character to that of Lieut. Commander Webster. They add, however, that the Chinese crews of the three gunboats were afraid of the pirates and that the fighting really was between the pirates and a levy of local braves maintained by the local mandarins and gentry for the protection of that section from the depredations of the murderers, robbers, and marauders who infest the West River, the people from the gunboats only joining in the attack when the pirates had begun to fly to their boats and to their places of refuge in the neighboring hills.

His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and His Excellency Te Sou, Governor of Kwangtung, assured Acting Consul General Scott, today, of their deep regret at the occurrence, and of their strong regard for the Government which he represents. They also informed him that whether the "Nanning" had been fired on by the pirates or by Chinese soldiers that they are nevertheless Chinese subjects and the Chinese Empire is responsible. He assured them of his belief that the bullets which wounded Chaplain Cowan and entered the "Nanning" came from the rifles of the pirates.

The officers and crews of the gunboats and the 6 captured pirates are being brought here for trial and punishment.

The "Nanning" is a freight and passenger boat belonging to the HongKong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company which is registered in HongKong as a British concern. She flies the British flag and plies between here and Wuchow.

In a number of my previous despatches I have referred at some length to the depredations by pirates on the Canton, West, East and North Rivers. This, it seems to me, is an appropriate time to most respectfully direct your attention to the following paragraph, which appears in my despatch to you, numbered 143 and dated

Canton, China, Nov. 16th. 1901:-

Piracy, that standing and dangerous menace to American and foreign commerce generally on the Pearl, East, West, and North Rivers, should be absolutely wiped out, the haunts of the pirates best known and a constant vigilant patrol of small gunboats maintained on those rivers. The British, French and Germans have a mosquito fleet of small and light draught gunboats in these waters for the protection of the commerce of their respective countries, and, although, some of our corporations, the Standard Oil Company for instance are continually sending their junks loaded with their merchandise to consignees along those waterways we have not one American gunboat to protect them. Through the depredations of the pirates many of those consignees lose yearly cargoes amounting in value to considerable sums of money.

I have the honor to add that piracies continue to increase, especially in the waterways of the Province of Kwangtung. Within the past six days a steam launch was captured by pirates on the Canton River, almost within a stone's throw of the Viceroy's Yamen; and reports come to hand, almost daily, of similar misdeeds, accompanied frequently by the robbery and murder of the passengers at the captured launches or Chinese stern-wheel-boats. The latter are, on account of their cheap rates for freight and passengers, extensively patronised by the natives, and are propelled by gangs of coolies, operating treadmill fashion.

The aged Viceroy Tao Mu, who is, by the way, in the last stages of phthisis, has tried ineffectually to wipe out the pirates. Time after time he details gunboats and also fully-equipped regiments of braves under alleged able generals to attack them and drive them from their haunts. But his efforts are almost invariably blocked, some times by the cowardice of his soldiers and their officers, and, frequently, by the criminal supineness of the local mandarins some of whom are openly charged with receiving a large share of the pirates' plunder, after every depredation. That His Excellency Tao is in serious earnest in his endeavors the weekly executions of pirates by decapitation and other wise bear strong testimony. Last week 21 of them were beheaded in Canton and Fau-shan, and, this week, about 30 await the executioner's knife.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert D. Wade

U. S. Consul.

13 Govt
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

13 Govt	CHIEF CLERK,
Secretary of State,	JAN 18 1902
21 1902	Department of State.

DEPT OF STATE	1/21/02
JAN 21	1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY	

CONSULAR BUREAU.
Confirm. From
aaa

Canton

JAN 21 1902

Department of State.

Jan 18, 1902

Received 9:00 A.M.

Jan 18, 1902

9:00 A.M.

See State,

Washington Confirme^r

Blench missionary murdered
(Nanking 11.)
by natives Nanking Kwangtung

Province details later

McDade

JAN 21 1902

No. 149.

Consular Bureau

Acknowledged this in
terms of approval

N.N.D.F.

18.07.81



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 18, 1902.

Mr. R. M. McWade

To the Department of State.

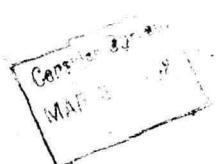
Subject:

Medical Missionary Society

Concordance
March 6, 1902.

Abstract of Contents.

re action of the American Missionary
Society regarding myself and my
work in Canton.



No. 149

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Jan. 18th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you, the enclosed, a special communication which I have just received from the Medical Missionary Society of China, through its secretary Dr. John M. Sloan. I earnestly trust that the more kindly way in which the Society regards me and my work, will meet with your concious approval.

Yours, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Robert M. Wade
W. C. Consul

Visited

16.



THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL.

Canton, China, January 18th. 1868.

Mr. Robert M. McWade Esq.

United States Consul,

Canton, China.

Dear Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you of the following action taken by the Medical Missionary Society in China, at its annual meeting held in Canton, January 15th.

" On motion, a special vote of thanks was extended to Hon. Robert McWade Esq. U.S. Consul, for his hearty interest in the great philanthropic work which has for over sixty years been conducted by the Society's Hospital in Canton: for his aid in presenting the interests of this work to the Chinese and securing subscriptions for the same. The Society is also mindful of the jealous care and oversight of the Hospital's work exercised by Mr McWade during the recent political disturbances in China and the subsequent period of unrest. For this generous, practical, and timely interest we are profoundly grateful and take pleasure in recording the same. "

In forwarding to you this action we feel that the very excellent services you have from time to time rendered are worthy of special mention and it is desired that a copy of the foregoing action be

Established
1838.



THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL.

Canton, China.

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-2-

sent to the State Department at Washington. I therefore enclose here-with a copy of this communication and request that you kindly forward the same to the State Department.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

John M. Swan M.D.
Secretary of
The Medical Missionary Society
In China.

1/28.07.83

CONSULAR BUREAU.
CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED.

No. 150.



Consulate of the United States,
Lacoochee, Florida, May 22nd 1902.

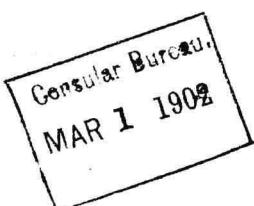
Mr. R. M. McNamee,
To the Department of State.

Subject: *act of
act for
March 26/02*

Marriage of a Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

*the marriage of Ho Tso Yung to Cheong
Shui Hui, by Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph.D.*



No. 150.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, Aug 22nd 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418
of the Consular Regulations, I enclose
herewith a Certificate of the marriage in
my presence on the 21st instant, of
Ho Tso Young, of San Francisco, Cal.
to Cheung Shui Hui of Canton, China,
by the Rev. Andrew Brattie, A. D.

A similar certificate has been furnished
each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.
U. S. Consul.

On Enclosure,

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Cauchee, China, Aug 21st 1890.

I, Robert C. McCollade, Consul of the United States
at Cauchee, China, do hereby certify that, on this 21st day of August,
A. D. 1890 at the U.S. Consulate in the city of Cauchee, China,
Chao Tso Yee of age eighteen years, born in Chau Chau, China,
and now residing in Cauchee, China, and Chang Shui Hui—
aged eighteen years, born in Chau Chau, China, and now residing in
Cauchee, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. Andrew Beattie, A. S. who is authorized by the laws of the United States
to perform such a ceremony.

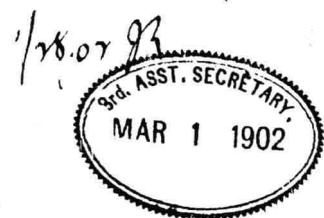
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Cauchee, China, this 21st day
of August, A. D. 1890 and of the Independence of the
United States the 126th,

C. West Jr. Cons. China.

Consul of the United States of America.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 151.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 28th, 1902.

Mr. R. M. Mollwade

To the Department of State.

ack

Subject:

Religious Problem in China.

Accepted for
Mar 5, 1902.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting clipping from an Editorial
of the China mail of January 21, 1902.



No. 151

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 23rd.

1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a clipping of an editorial from the CHINA MAIL, January 21. 1902, on "THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM IN CHINA."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

One enclosure.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1902.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Consul McWade is to THE RELIGIOUS be heartily congratulated on the very commendable and business-like effort which he, in conjunction with the French Consul, has made to reduce the friction and prevent the trouble arising constantly from Convert cases in Kwangtung. The whole question bristles with difficulties. It is, indeed, a veritable Scylla and Charybdis, and doubtless that is the reason why so many able and experienced Consuls have turned aside from the question in despair, honestly believing that nothing can be done to arrest this great and growing evil, which, judging from reports received from all parts of China, threatens, unless it can be dealt with effectually, to cause untold trouble in the near future. Theoretically, these new regulations are as nearly perfect as they can be. The one point that needs to be emphasized is the necessity for each and all concerned to fulfil their part in the contract. Assuredly, if one fails, whether Magistrate, Consul, missionary or convert, these regulations, so excellent in themselves, will remain a dead letter. While it is perfectly true that these regulations will greatly help missionaries in their determination to resist the appeals being constantly made to them to take up cases of so-called persecution, which are purely civil cases, yet a heavier responsibility is laid upon them which in the end may have the desired result of missionaries 'washing their hands clean' of all disputes and refusing absolutely to have anything to do with converts' cases whether real or false. It only remains to point out that the Viceroy has to some extent gone back on some regulations issued last year, in which he ordered that no distinction was to be made between converts and non-converts, for all alike were Chinese subjects. Has he found this impracticable and so taken to the new regulations, which are very suitable if the old distinctions are to be maintained? The largest responsibility rests with the Chinese mandarins; let them administer justice without reference to a man's religion or station in life and ninety per cent of the so-called convert cases will immediately disappear.

No. 152.

178 or 83
File
Consular Bureau
Acknowlegd
Consulate of the United States, Canton, China, March 25th, 1902.
Copy to Treasury
H. M. Duti
Canton, China, March 25th, 1902.

Mr. R. M. McCauley.

To the Department of State.

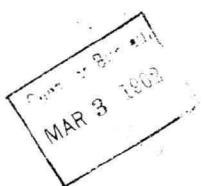
Subject:

Plague in Shui Tung.

✓
Acked & to Treasury
Mar. 1, 1902.

Abstract of Contents.

The plague has broken out at Shui Tung
200 miles South of Canton.



Office of the
Third Assistant Secretary.

Memorandum

Consul McWade cabled
yesterday date of Feb 28. that plague
had broken out at Canton,
claiming Capt of British S.
"Britomart" as victim.

Desire telegram to Consular
Bureau. for information of
Marine Hospital Service.

W.B.

No.152

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, January 23rd. 1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I learned, this morning, that the bubonic plague has broken out at Shui Tung, and that considerably over one hundred natives have already died of it. I promptly cabled you as follows:

"Secstate Washington
Over hundred deaths Plague at Shuitung 250 miles South Canton.
McWade."

Shui Tung is an unwalled town of about 30,000 inhabitants, lying in an open bay, just off the sea-coast, and is about 250 miles to the South of Canton. It is the shipping center for the surrounding country, but has never yet been open to foreign traffic. Four steam launches carrying passengers and freight make regular trips between it and Canton. The plague works fearful havoc there every year, and, owing to the utter absence of sanitary arrangements of any kind, it has at least several thousands of victims annually. No reliable statistics of the mortality however, can be obtained from native official sources.

There are no cases of plague at Canton.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

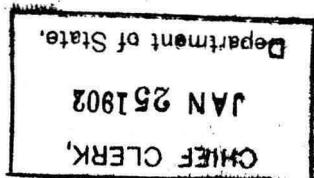
Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

Canton



From

Received **ASSISTANT SECRETARY, M.**

1PO.B.RA. 18-Govt Via E. & A. 3:58 am.

Canton, January 25, 1902.

SecState, Washington.

JAN 27 1902

Have protested Viceroy Tao against French interference American railway
terminals Canton also proposed French railways....McWade.

*See letter Jan 23/02 from
Sec State
Ann.*

No. 150.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
ACKNOWLEDGE,

MAR 15 1902

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Summary. 31st Mar 1902

Mr. Robertall. CollelVade

To the Department of State

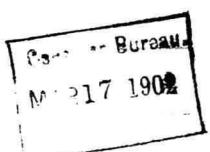
Act by 10 AM Mar 16 1902

Subject:

Liaison Purchase Exportance.

Abstract of Contents.

regarding the issuance of a Proclamation
to the inhabitants of South China



No. 153

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Canton, China Jan 31st 1901

Honorable David J. Heil
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to place before you a copy of a despatch which I am about to forward today to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to Peking, China, regarding the issuance of a proclamation to the inhabitants of South China, in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. I hope that my action in the matter will meet with your approval.

I am, Sir,

Very obediently yours,

Robert W. Wade

U. S. Consul

65

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, January 31st. 1903.

Hon. Edwin H. Congdon,
U. S. Minister,
Peking,
China.

Sir:

Knowing that at almost all of the World's Fairs, or Expositions, held within the past twenty five years, the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in this Consular District, have furnished the leading Chinese exhibitors, and animated, by a strong desire to secure for the coming Louisiana Purchase Exposition the best and fullest Chinese exhibit of manufacturing and other products I addressed the following despatch on December 16th. 1901 to His Excellency Tao Liu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs:-

Canton, China, December 16th. 1901.

His Excellency Tao Liu,
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs,
Canton.

Your Excellency:

It is my duty to bring to your distinguished attention the fact that one of the greatest "World's Exhibitions" of modern times will be held in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, United States of America, from May 1st. to November 1st. 1903. I do so that Your Excellency may issue a Proclamation through out the Two Kwangs informing the whole population thereof and instructing the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artisans that a full opportunity will there and then be given to them of exhibiting to the World the products of their industry and enterprise, thus opening up to the people of China a magnificent field for trade and highly remunerative profits. The following Declaration of the representative citizens of St. Louis invites the co-operation of China in this notable event:

"Whereas an International Exposition will be held in the City of St. Louis, in 1903, from May 1st. to November 1st. in commemoration of the purchase from France by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, of the vast territory of Louisiana; and Whereas The Congress of the United States has recognized the importance and desirability of said Exposition by making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 Gold in aid of the enterprise, and to provide for the expense of a National Commission appointed by the President and an additional appropriation of \$250,000 Gold for a building and exhibit for the United States Government; and Whereas the People of Missouri have amended their constitution and provided for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 Gold for a proper display of the resources of the State; and the citizens of St. Louis and the municipality have provided an additional \$10,000,000 Gold making a total of over sixteen million Gold Dollars, thus assuring beyond all question, the success of the enterprise; therefore be it RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be an International affair wherein every State, Territory,

and Foreign Country will be represented by displays of its arts and industries; where also will be shown the progress of manufacturing, and the processes of manufacture, whereby the raw materials of land and sea are converted into articles for the use of man; and man himself will be exhibited in the various stages from savagery to civilization; and in addition to these, all the wealth of the Vegetable, Animal and Mineral Kingdoms will be set forth; therefore be it further RESOLVED, that as Citizens of this great manufacturing center, we, the undersigned, business men, merchants, manufacturers and financiers, moved by the spirit of patriotism and liberality, always characteristic of this City, do hereby pledge ourselves to foster and promote the progressive movement, represented by this great Exposition, and we do hereby invite all countries to co-operate with us in an enterprise whose benefits all must share. To this end we pledge that the splendid achievements of the past shall be excelled by those of the future, and as representatives of the business interests of the City, we cordially invite the business men of China and the various countries to unite with us in making this the Greatest Exposition of the Achievements of Man, the world has ever witnessed; and we do further invite the peoples of the several nations of the world to join us in celebrating this great historical event; and we promise to all comers a most magnificent industrial display, and assure to all a most cordial welcome to this, the metropolis of the Louisiana Purchase."

I have the honor to add, for Your Excellency's information that the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition have selected Forest Park, a most beautiful and appropriate site for the location of the Exposition and its many buildings. This selection has met with popular approval.

In order that the general plan outlined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be fulfilled in its actual accomplishments it will exhibit the arts and industries, the methods and processes of manufacture of the whole world; it will gather the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea from the whole earth.

It will comprehend man in his full twentieth century development exhibiting not alone his material, but his social advancement. It will show humanity at rest as well as at work, presenting man in his hours of recreation, his exercises, his games and his sports. It will illustrate the modern home with the infinity of comforts and conveniences that have been brought into common use within the century the St. Louis World's Fair will commemorate

It will embrace in its scope a comprehensive ~~anthropo-~~ logical exhibition, constituting a congress of races, and exhibiting particularly the barbarous and semibarbarous peoples of the world as nearly as possible in their ordinary and native environments.

It will bring together the wild life of the forests, plains and waters, showing visitors a zoological collection of untrained and untamed animals as nearly as practicable with the

surroundings of their native state.

The progressiveness of the exposition will be most especially manifest in the manner and extent of its use of artificial light, both for purposes of illumination and as a means of decoration. Electric lighting in the latest, most striking and most effective form, as well as all other new and efficient modes of illuminating, will be so liberally employed that the exposition grounds and buildings will blaze with light at night, and their beauties successfully rival the attractions of daylight.

For the development of the exposition to the full scope outlined, it will provide for the housing and care of exhibits divided into a number of grand sections, each of which shall be again divided into departments and sub-departments. The principal section into which the exposition will be divided as are follows:

Agriculture.

Anthropology and Ethnology.

Athletics and outdoor sports and games.

Chemical Industries.

Civil Engineering.

Colonization.

Decoration, furniture, etc.

Diversified industries.

Education and instruction.

Electricity.

Fine arts.

Food stuffs.

Forestry.

History.

Horticulture and Arboriculture.

Liberal Arts.

Machinery.

Military and Naval.

Mining and Metallurgy.

Social Economy.

Textiles.

Transportation.

Wild Animals.

In placing the forenoted invitation before Your Excellency, I take pleasure in cordially urging its acceptance and in asking you to issue a Proclamation bringing the entire subject, with your approval, before the people of the Two Kwangs.

With assurances of profound esteem and firm friendship,

I am, Excellency,
Your obedient servant

(Signed) Robert H. McWade

U. S. Consul.

To the foregoing I have just received the following reply:

"Your Honor:

I am in receipt of your despatch dated 8th. day 13th moon stating that an exhibition will be held at St. Louis, U.S. A. from 1st. day of May to 1st. November 1903, and asking me to inform all the persons throughout the Two Kwangs.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have found that in the regulations for exhibitions held by various nations it says that all information should be sent to the Tsungli Yamen by the Minister at Peking, in order that instruction may be given by their Excellencies of the Tsungli Yamen to issue the proclamations.

Now for the present Exhibition at the City of St. Louis H. L. the Minister at Peking should ask the Hui Wu Yu to issue the requisite instruction for the same.

15th. day 13th. moon 27th. year K.L.
34th. January 1903."

Until the receipt of Viceroy Tao's answer I was not aware that the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs could not issue the initiative proclamation and that - the official request therefor must come from you. I therefore place the matter before you, feeling assured that you will appreciate the unselfish and patriotic motives which actuated me. It takes a long time, as you are personally aware, to prepare a proper and complete exhibit of the wealth and resources, industrial and otherwise, of South China.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert W. Wade

U. S. Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Feb 3 9 08 AM 1902

Secretary of State.

Feb 4 1902

From

APP CERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

Received

M.

2WU.DY RA...16- Govt. 7:45 am.

Canton, February 3, 1902.

SecState, Washington.

Confirmed
July 1/02

Have vigorously protested Viceroy Taemu against German interference with
American Railway local terminals....McWade.

1182-82

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 1054.

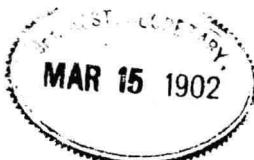
CONSULAR BUREAU,
NOTEBOOK.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 5th 1892

Mr. R. coll. alle Wade.

To the Department of State



Ack'd by form
March 16/02

Subject:

Marriage of Citizens.

Abstract of Contents.

Marriage in my presence on the 4th instant
of Rev. A. H. Shumaker & his crustulari Patterson
by the Rev. E. D. Wade.



No. 154.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 5th 1892.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418
of the Consular Regulations, I enclose
herewith a Certificate of the marriage
in my presence on the 14th instant, of
Rev. Howard A. Shumaker, m. B. of Clayton,
Ohio, to Miss Australia Patterson of Clayton Co.
Iowa, by the Rev. E. B. Ward.

A similar Certificate has been furnished
each of the contracting parties.

Yours, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Robert D. M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

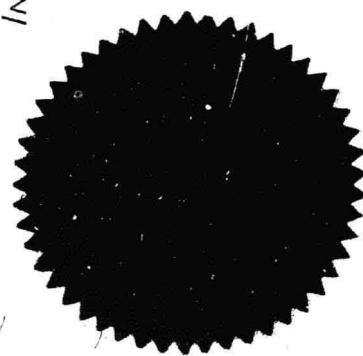
U.S. CONSULAR
AGENCY
OF CHINA.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Acme, China, February 4th, 1890.

I, Robert C. Ward, Consul of the United States
at Acme, China, do hereby certify that, on this 4th day of February,
A. D. 1890 at the U.S. Consulate in the city of Acme, China,
Rev. H. A. Schumaker, aged 33 years, born in Carson, New,
and now residing in Acme, China, and Rev. Australis Patterson,
aged 46 years, born in Dayton Co. Iowa, and now residing in
Acme, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. E. S. Ward, who is authorized by the laws of the United States
to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
of my office at Acme, China, this fourteenth day
of February, A. D. 1890 and of the Independence of the
United States the 126th.



Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

Robert C. Ward
Consul of the United States of America.

2/21. or 22 WR

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 155.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 11, 1892



Mr. Robert C. McCollum

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Rec'd by Foreign March 31-1902

Index of a French dictionary

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegram re index of *Le Journal*,
a French dictionary in Canton.



No. 155.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 11th 1892Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In consequence of the receipt on January 18th 1902, of reliable information — unaccompanied however, by details — of the murder of a French missionary I cableled to you as follows:

"Prostate, Washington,

French missionary murdered

by natives in Kiangsi Province, details later.

McWade."

Chen Ning is the extreme northern district of Kiangsi, China being its capital city. — and is so far in the interior that communication with it is infrequent and precarious, the messages being carried by native runners or carriers. Its inhabitants are contented, peaceably disposed, and fairly prosperous. There was not even a hint of disturbance among them during the Boxer and Triad troubles last year. Hence the intelligence

intelligence of the murder was received here with astonishment and incredulity on all sides. I felt, however, that its gravity demanded prompt investigation and so also did His Excellency Ho-ku, Viceroy of the Shantung. Later news, from Chinese official sources confirmed the truth of the affair but only in an unsatisfactory way, so far as details were concerned. Not even the name of the murderer was ascertainable. Persistent work finally elicited the facts which are, briefly, as follows:

A Frenchman, about 40 years of age, an ordained priest of the Mission des Etrangers, a French Roman Catholic Missionary Body, was attacked and murdered whilst asleep, on day 15th 1902, by natives, receiving eleven stab wounds, nearly all of which were mortal. Both of his hands were also cut off. Two of his native assistants were murdered at the same time. H. C. Ho-ku, and H. E. Governor Te-ku have officially declared to M. Charles Hardouin, the French Consul here, their abhorrence of the deed and also their profound sorrow. The Civil and Military officials of the district have been degraded and will also be

be punished. An active search is being made for the murderers and it is safe to say that all parties concerned in the crime will suffer decapitation.

The violent death of Rev. Gulien and his native assistants occurred at a time when I was concluding my now apparently successful efforts to end all clan fights and religious disputes, to bring the missionaries of all creeds into closer and more harmonious relations with each other, and to put a final and decisive stop to the unjustifiable interference by some Christian missionaries in cases that are secular and are purely Chinese, an interference that has always been a prolific source of trouble, the cause of much bloodshed and of the loss of human life.

I am sorry to record my absolute belief that this latest massacre was due entirely to the more than indiscreet action of the unfortunate Rev. Gulien himself. Hardouin, the French Consul, who is of the same opinion, informs me that the late Bishop Dauze, predecessor of the present émissaire Marcel, was

was so incensed by Rev. Julian's flagrant and
aggressive interference in cases that were purely
Chinese, audaciously persisted in despite of
frequent episcopal admonitions, that he suspended
him and declared that Rev. Julian would have
to return to France. Yielding to persuasion the
venerable old prelate permitted him to be retired
to a French institution in Haughting, where Rev.
Julian remained for upward of two years. Shortly
after the old bishop's death, Ardouin was requested
to agree to Rev. Julian's return to mission work
in Keaungting. It was represented to him that
"the priest had been on probation for such a long time,
that he had been sufficiently punished, and he had
been so chastened that there need be no fear of
his being guilty of a repetition of his misconduct."
Ardouin, unfortunately as it turned out, presented
no strenuous objection to the request, so Rev.
Julian returned to mission work. That there was
some doubt, in the minds of his superiors, of
the sufficiency and sincerity of his chastening
was evident from the fact that it was decided
to appoint him to a place where there had
never been any previous trouble, in fact the
most peaceful and law-abiding spot in the
entire
Seric Province.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert McNamee

U. S. Consul.

Confidential. Info
CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 156.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 14th 1890



Mr. Robert M. McWade

To the Department of State

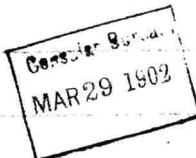
Act by form
March 1-1902

Subject:

re French demands for compensation
for murders of citizens or converts.

Abstract of Contents.

re Instructions received by Consul H. D. Morris
French Consul at Canton, from Col. Deleau.



Confidential.

No. 156.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 14th 1872.

Honorable Alfred J. Sill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 155, concerning the murder of Dr. Felicien, a French Roman Catholic missionary, and two of his native assistants, I have the honor to report as follows:

Maurice Charles Hardouin, French Consul at Canton, has confided to me that he has received instructions from Mr. Delcassé to press hereafter for grants of land instead of money, as compensation for the murder of French missionaries or their converts. "I am instructed said he" that the Chinese can always raise plenty of money as compensation for these massacres, therefore a money penalty is no adequate punishment, and, besides, money does not last long. When we demand and receive land we have it always." "I am sorry," he concluded laughingly, "for

"for the death of poor Sir. Julian but, really,
it has happened just in the nick of time -
and it will help us to get this concession
at Macau."

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Chas. W. Ward

U. S. Consul.

NO. 282
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

FEB 18 1902

16 12 26 PM 1902

From

PHK'S OFFICE

WUHWEIEN Govt. 12-Govt.

7:30 am.

CANTON, February 16, 1902.

SecState, Washington.

Plague increasing Shuitung over sixty deaths youngkong Canton free. McWade.

Conformed to
FEB 20 1902
by

General Secretary
FEB 19 1902

ciphered by _____

189 , M.

2/26/02 PM



No. 157.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 17th 1902

Mr. Robert C. McWade

To the Department of State

Subject:

American Railway in South China

Abstract of Contents.

~~no Interference with proposed American~~

Railway in this section of South China

Enclosing Copy of Despatch No. 88 to Mr. Estlinger.

No. 157.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 17th 1890.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Mr:

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you copy of my Despatch No. 88, to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister at Peking, China, in re Interferences with proposed American Railway in this section of South China.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. Worcester

U. S. Consul.

Augt 2.

Mr. Rawson & Cooper,
H. S. Consul.
R. J. Davis.

Es:

In answer of information
which I have received and obtained
most of the following are given ^{from} of the
American treaty houses; location of the
American China Development Company:

" Shanghai, Canton.

Have vigorously protected many
of my interests by the said Consul
and co-operation terminates amicably
and am. bid you adieu.

Yours,

I protest to Mr. Davis, against any
and all attempts on the part of foreign
traders and otherwise, to interfere with
the construction of the American bank
here from Canton to Shantou at its
local terminus at Shantou, Canton,
at the same time I called to you as follows:

" Cooper, Acting.

Have protected many also against

French interference, concerning railway
terminals. Another also proposed
French railway.

Mellende. "

Letter on, learning, that an attempt
was being made by some Germans
to interfere, I again propose to
the Secretary the case, forwarding
you on the same day the following
telegram:

Concord, Feb 3.

More vigorously protested
Secretary the case against
German interference with
American railway terminal
terminals.

Feb 3, 1902.

Mellende. "

I have received from the Secretary
also, Secretary of the Treasury,
the following despatch concerning
the foregoing:

The French interference takes two forms.
 The first is an alleged interest in a piece of
 ground in favor of reclamation by the Wang-sha
 Embankment and Land Reclamation Company,
 an association of local wealthy citizens who
 had obtained a concession from Liang-yi
 Liang-cheng for the embankment of an
 embankment and the reclamation of land
 on the upper reach of the Canton river, immedi-
 ately west of and adjoining Shamian. The
 concessionaries desire to have a long and
 long right of priority, that they have been
 to show and proof of the validity of this con-
 cession, that Wang-sha has not even as
 yet a letter-deed to change the Wang-sha Com-
 pany, that they have formed a company of
 for said reclamation purpose with a capital
 of \$6,000,000 dollars, and that they have
 already spent considerably over \$600,000.
 on this enterprise. For the purpose of
 interesting foreigners in this enterprise, they
 entered into a contract with two Frenchmen
 for a sale or lease for a part of the reclaimed
 land for godowns, &c. They began their
 work of reclamation and construction on or
 about

about April 1st 1890, this Comptroller however,
with the Frenchman taking a month ahead of
that time. For the purpose of knowing the inside
of that contract, I demand a written statement,
Signed for him at Canton asking him for the
facts. Here is his reply:

"Comptroller
at Canton."

"Canton,
January 25th 1890.

Answered all questions.

One of the 25. of January.

at Canton.

Sir and Dear Colleagues:

In reply to your letter of yesterday,
in which you ask me to give you a copy of
the Contract between the company for slaves
at Nangha and Messrs. Hooper and Sonne,
French merchants. I can only ask you to
address the parties themselves, who have the
right to take action in this matter. I have
not the right to communicate to any stranger
the arrangements which the parties have made
between themselves. The contracts are their
exclusive property, and the dates & conditions
cannot be disclosed without their consent.

It

It is a case that demands your aid and
advice, without being subject to the full
embodiment. Therefore, as you have done
a variety of services for me in the past, do
you, my dear colleague, that I have a
word in my favor with my confidant to
see that all necessary steps are taken - out
of this arrangement and for the benefit of
Anglo.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of
the contract, framed in a way convenient
to you in a form for this purpose. It is
written entirely in full and of my own
hand. As far as one among the first offices
happened to my notice, all English, a
kind of transcript of the original, had added
for the occasion. The original was printed
in about a year, to fit the original. The
copy of the Chinese language by Mr. Parker
himself, and the Chinese, when he was
handling in Canton. After much talk
it was agreed if no Chinese company were
to be able to make the bid, the Japanese
were to give to Mr. Balfour. In other
words exchange between the English and
Japanese.

myself on this agreement. Later on, when the concession for the wharf at Wangtta was given to a Chinese company, I went to the Wangtta to the agreement made by his foreman. At the same time, steps were being taken for the execution of the deal. We were not able to obtain it. But the concessionaries who afterwards became the owners of the ground, granted by the river, were willing to give a part of that location to my informer, who wanted it for his commerce. It was then Mr. Powers and the house of Blennerhassett that obtained the wharf. They have up to the present been very strict of the stipulations. They have given to the present Chinese the right for them to build a wharf by the side of the Chinese and Chinese Steamboat Co's wharf. I afterwards went to the Viceroy but without much success. Then they went to the Concessionaries of Wangtta and made with them certain arrangements. This is the origin of their contracts. I think it will be well to mention at this time, although aside, I went myself to Wangtta to see the future situation, and in my conversation with the Concessionaries there was no mention of the right of pre-emption given to an American Company—the Shantou.

Dantou

Canton line. The right of the concessionaries
 is so well established, that the Chinese Emperor
 of the line of Canton - when ~~he~~ ^{was} also
 wished to have this landing at Wangtak,
 had renounced in favor of the concessionaries.
 after this explanation you cannot be
 surprised that I take it hard the refusal
 of the interests that are confided to me.
 I have no right to dispute if the American
 Gov has or has not the right of pre-emption
 anterior to the concession granted by me
 of the Viceroy. I simply maintain the
 concession has been given by right of the
 Viceroy, in the fullness of his rights, conse-
 quently the concessionaries have only used
 their right to make arrangements with other
 parties in regard to their taking some
 interest in this concession. So now,
 if the American Gov, or to be more
 exact, the General manager of Railways
 in China, His Excellency Wang, wants
 Wangtak to establish a terminus in Canton,
 in all justice he would have, according
 to the laws of civilized states, by the
 law of expropriation, to buy again and
 thus

thus compensate those whose interests are involved. I would ^{like} to believe this will be settled in this way.

Be pleased to receive, Sir, and accept, with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration and of my best wishes.

C. Sandonie.

The second purpose of the French audience is the proposed construction of one or more lines of railways tapping all of the principal island and coast towns in the neighborhood and leading inland so as to traverse Kiangsi and Yunnan with a main line leading toward Indo-China.

The circumstances attending the attempted German interference are chiefly as follows: The local manager in Canton of a German firm, at the instance of his Comptadore wrote to H. Lang, acting German Consul stating that his firm had become the agents of the Chinese in the Woangtao ^{Reclamation} Scheme, and requesting him to intercede so that their alleged rights at Woangtao would be

be answered. His attempt was greatly disfavored of by the Acting Consular Council, being given to understand that he and his German friend had no status in the area.

About three months ago, Capt. W. W. Dick, Chief Consulting Engineer, of the Imperial Chinese Railway, accompanied by Sung Tso-tai Cheng, and a literary gentleman named Wang, arrived in Canton. Cheng representing the interest of Sung Tso-tai. Capt. Dick reported to me at this Consulate as an American citizen, stating briefly that he was here in the interest of the American Railway and of Sung Tso-tai, and was about to complete certain plans and surveys relating to the said American Railroad. I assured him that I was glad that our nationals were at last nearing in the matter and added that I would give him every assistance in my power for the furtherance of his work.

A few days later he returned to the Consulate and incidentally mentioned that Wang had been found upon as the
Canton

(Quinton terminal of the American Railroad).
I handed him a petition which I received that day from the Wangsha Company which asserted their right of ownership to the land that is retained and the encumbrance that ^{is being} ~~is, now~~ created by them. I told him to read it over and say and have the writer so arranged that justice would be done to all parties concerned. He said, he would do so, at the same time intimating to me that the Wangsha company had been formed by certain parties who had mischievously learned that Wangsha was to be the Quinton terminal. His further belief was that they had conceived this enterprise and was carrying it out with a sole view of compelling Wang-sha and others connected with him to pay them a large sum of money — in other words that the intent of the enterprise was blackmail.

On the following day I was visited again by the representatives of the Wangsha enterprise and they vehemently repudiated over the broadest suspicion of any dishonesty or trickery in their scheme. They said they ^{had} spent several hundreds of thousands of Dollars on their work already, and)

and that they had obtained the concession in an honorable way from Li, Liung Chang, that, of course, they expected to profit by it, and, naturally, were entirely unwilling to lose any money in it or through it. They were willing to agree to a compromise they said, in the way of yielding to the proposed railway a small part of the renumeration for railway tracks and stations. I promised to place the matter before Captain Rich and Ching Taotai.

During this negotiation I learnt that Ching Taotai had on the part of Ching Taotai demanded that a large amount of ground to the East of Shanghai should be given to him for railroad and other purposes. This ground had already been applied for to the Vicerey by a number of local Chinese capitalists who were at the outset抵制ed by disinterested natives. Now I come to know, is simply this; that during the panic and consequent depression of 1901, over 60,000 working people in Shanghai were out of employment, majority of them had families dependent upon them, and these

added

added to the existing army of beggars and to
 the homeless organizations so numerous in all large
 cities made up and an enormous total of
 hungry people looking for subsistence that the
 local officials became alarmed. The situation
 was a grave one, and ^{the} turned to the probation
 of life and property especially of foreigners
 and their interests. Finally I suggested to
 His Excellency Shandow, the expediency of beginning
 large public works, such as the construction of
 canals, bridges, embankments, etc. he was pleased
 with the suggestion but said he had no money
 to carry it out. It was, he said the only solution
 of the existing problem. I felt it would be
 possible to interest some of the leading wealthy
 citizens in the idea, and I told him I would
 try to do so. He was greatly pleased. ^{and} this was
 noted in my despatch to the State Department
 #106, dated May 29, 1908. I succeeded in
 obtaining the active cooperation so greatly desired
 and I advised the formation of a company of
 corporation composed entirely of Chinese, so
 that whatever was spent or earned or whatever
 profit was made would remain in Canton
 and with its people. After the organization
 had

had been forfeited, a petition was presented to the Viceroy for permission to construct an embankment back of Shamian and to reclaim part of the land on the river front. This meant work for many thousands of unemployed. The requisite permission was not promptly granted and I learnt, subsequently, that it was because Viceroy Tsao feared that Hung Lo-tai might want that action for railroad purposes. Nothing further was done in the matter by the newly formed Company beyond notifying His Excellency Tsao and myself that they would continue their organization and would be prepared at any time to begin work. I was somewhat surprised when I learnt that Chotai Chang had demanded this piece of ground especially in view of the fact that I knew it was not needed or required in the line of route of the American Railway. I feared that his unnecessary greed for land that was not in any way essential for railroad purposes would bring our American enterprise and our nationals into disfavor with the people at large. I consulted with Captain Rich,
over

over the matter and he frankly admitted that the American Railway was not designed to run on that part of the river bank. After twenty or thirty years or perhaps more years it might perhaps be necessary he thought, to construct a better line railroad. He strongly favored the interest of the Imperial Chinese Railway administration being considered paramount at all times. He added so, that he felt no concession for reclamation or embankment purposes should be granted anywhere unless a franchise was incorporated therein which would permit of the railway extending its lines wherever desired.

I relate these facts because they lead up to a conference which I held today with Mr. James Scott, H. B. M. Acting Consul General at Canton. I had ascertained that he had written to the Viceroy with reference to the alleged interest of one or more British firms in Hangchow and that in his despatch to H. C. Lee, acting Consul General Scott had urged His Excellency's attention to the favored treaty clause, adding that on behalf of his nationals he would claim the same rights, franchises,

privileges, as are now accorded to any other
 national, American, French, German, etc.
 Mr. Scott declared to me that the Wangsha Restoration
 and Embankment Co., had legal deeds and other
 documents giving them the sole proprietary right
 at Wangsha and that Shangchotai has no
 deeds or other papers to show his right to or
 interest in Wangsha. He said that Shangchotai
 is well known all over China as a land grabber
 and since Shang and his assistants were trying
 to grab parts of Shantou, parts of Shih, the west
 Embankment or Restoration at Wangsha and
 the proposed Embankment and Restoration to the
 East of Shantou, he considered it his duty to his
 nationals to assert their right to equal privileges,
 especially to privileges of passage and ownership
 of land, etc. He was pleased to leave from us
 that the American Railroad would be an established
 fact and assured us, earnestly, that he would
 help the enterprise wherever he possibly could.
 We have all a strong belief, he said, in the
 honesty and purpose of the Americans and we
 firmly believe that they intend to do the right
 thing in their railroad business by ^{the} ~~business~~ in
 their railroad from Wangsha. Care should be
 taken

taken that the grabbling propensities of Sheng
 Tsootai and his assistants do not interfere with
 the railroad project. In all such matters,
 the rights of everybody concerned should be
 given every consideration. Mr. Scott also
 told me that he had been informed by several
 British subjects, residents of Shanghai, that
 three Compradores had been approached by
 (British agents of Sheng Tsootai) or by persons
 representing themselves as such) who stated
 that Sheng Tsootai was the only person who
 could sell any part of Mongolia. These agents
 also offered to make sale on his behalf of such
 portions of Mongolia as would not be needed for
 the railroad, demanding for themselves a bonus
 or square of 25 per cent. One of the mid British
 subjects assured Mr. Scott that he did not
 want any of this land and that he so informed
 those who approached him on behalf of Sheng
 Tsootai. In conclusion Mr. Scott reiterated
 his sincere intention to help the American
 railroad "all that lay in his power," adding
 the significant remark: "I have instructions
 to that effect."

This is a long despatch but a shorter
 one.

we could not give in detail all of the facts connected with our proposed railroad in this section of South China. I have acquainted you with every aspect of the situation for obvious reasons. It is my pleasing duty to add that the natives from the Viceroy down to the lowest coolie hail with plausable anticipation the construction of an American railway with branches ramifying South China, for above all foreigners, the Americans are the most popular and the most trusted.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Dr. Robert M. McWade

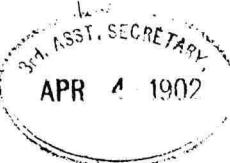
U. S. Consul.

No. 158.

CONSULAR BUREAU

Consulate of the United States,

3/30/97



Shanghai, China, Feb 19th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. M. M. Weller.

Recd by from
April 5/02

To the Department of State.

Copy to Treasury
April 5, 1902.

Subject:

Wire Hague in China.

Recd

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegram & transmitting
Dr. Robson's report.



No. 158

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 19th., 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you the following copy of a communication, received today, from Dr. Dobson, American Presbyterian Mission, concerning plague conditions at Yeung Kong and Shui Tung in Kwangtung:

"Yeung Kong, P.O.,
Kwangtung
China.

Feb. 10.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of January 25th. regarding the existence of plague in this vicinity, I have the honor to submit the following:

The district of Yeung Kong is situated about 150 miles west of HongKong, running along the sea coast for about sixty to eighty miles and stretching inland about forty to fifty miles. Yeung Kong city is the largest town, having about 40,000 inhabitants. The city is walled. The streets are roughly paved with stone and the lack of sanitary precautions is self evident as in all other towns and villages in this section.

Shui Tung is a town on the coast at the extreme south-west of this district. This place has quite a maritime trade mostly local. This is a noted plague spot, the disease being practically endemic. Over three hundred deaths having occurred in the past few weeks.

At the present date plague is prevalent and on the increase in both of these towns. I cannot speak as to the country villages, except to say that a majority of the smaller ones seem to be free from the disease. Here in Yeung Kong city the plague has made its appearance in the city prison, there having been sixty or more deaths in the past month. The prison is a pest house of filth, and the gutters on the adjacent streets are masses of foul, black offal.

Thus far this season I have not been called to a case of plague, and the disease does not yet appear to be increasing here. The form prevailing at the prison is the abdominal variety. There have been no dead rats found at any of the houses where I have visited.

As to treatment pursued in past years, I may say that I have simply followed the leading of reports and journals but with no success. The Chinese have no treatment.

I trust to be able to give a more useful report within the coming months.

Any reports or circulars relating to the plague will be acceptable and useful and I ask that such may be sent me if possible.

Yours very respectfully
(Signed) W. H. Dobson, M.D.
Surgeon A.P.M."

On February 16th. 1902, I cabled the following summary of the foregoing:

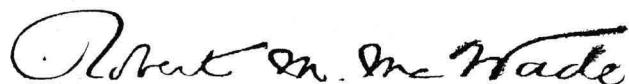
Secstate Washington

Plague increasing Shuitung over sixty deaths Yeung Kong
Canton free

McWade.

I am, indeed, glad to be able to add that the plague has not yet appeared either in Canton or its immediate vicinity

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

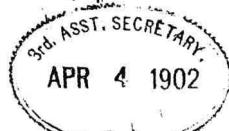


U. S. Consul.

No. 159.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

3/30/92



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 14th 1892.

Mr. Robert C. Colle Wade

To the Department of State

Accepted
April 5th 1902

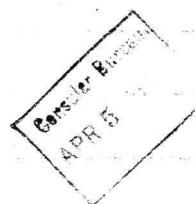
and after

Subject:

in re Native Customs.

Abstract of Contents.

That Hoppo Cheung has today turned over the
Native Customs to the Chinese Imperial
Customs.



No. 159.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 17th 1892.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that His Excellency the Hoppo Cheung, has today turned over the Native Customs to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. His Excellency the other, Viceroy of the Two Kuangs, has issued a Decree in relation to that effect and also notifying the people at large that all the Clerks, Watchers, - rivers and other patrols, so employed by the Native Customs will be retained by the Maritime Customs. The only real change in the transfer is the examination by the Maritime Customs of all the collections and accounts of the native collecting stations.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert G. Greene,
U. S. Consul.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

I.W.U.F.R.A.10-

CANTON, February 24, 1902.

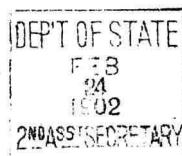
SecState,

Washington.

Several deaths Asiatic cholera Canton, no plague.

McWade.

7:05 am.



To Treasury

acc

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 24 9 55 AM 1902

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

To Treasury (M.H.S.)
by telephone Feb. 25
Confirmed & b
Treasury Feb. 26, 1902.



Enciphered by _____

_____, 189, M:

Confidential.

373.6797

No. 160.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

File

February 24th 1890.

Mr. Robert C. M. Wadde.

To the Department of State



Subject:

re Proposed American Railway,

Abstract of Contents.

re Interferences with proposed American Railway
in this section of South China.

Confidential.

No. 160.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 24th 1890.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit
to you copy of my Despatch No. 91, to the Hon.
Edwin A. Auger, United States Minister at
Peking, China, in re Interferences with proposed
American Railway in this section of South China.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

Confidential.

1791.

July 24th 2

Hon: Edwin M. Morgan,
U. S. Minister.

Shantung (China).

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the recent correspondence between Charles Chardouin, Consul of France at Canton and M. E. Nicoll the other, concerning the local terminals at Canton of the American Railway. In his letter and largely untruthful statements concerning Chardouin pretends to be fighting for two French claimants - Tresous and Baronne. It is proper that you should know that at the time when the alleged contract was signed between these alleged French claimants and the Wangha syndicate, that Tresous was simply a dock in the employ of Chamin & Co. He is now located in the residence of Baronne & Co and his only known pretensions to being a merchant at this time is the fact that he is an agent in Canton for two small steamboats which carry passengers and freight under the French flag, between here

here and Nanking and belong to a company
Chinese named Hing Loek. Namman & Co
is represented by a young man named Proteus,
and you may judge of the extent of their
business when I inform you that he has
been to Ningpo and Co., a Chinese firm,
the only persons which Namman & Co. now, the
other word, the business of Namman & Co. is
so small that they do not require a man.

I am watching the progress of events
closely in this as in all other matters, and
will keep you fully and promptly posted on
developments.

I am. Sir.

Your Obedient Servt.

W. S. Russell.

From Consul of France Hardouin to His Excellency Tao Mu.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that owing to Your Excellency having already granted permission to the said Lu Siu Ping etc. for the construction of the embankment, at Wong Sha, to bringing the trades into prosperity, therefore, there are two French merchant by name Mr. Trevoux and Mr. Varenne entered into an agreement with said Lu Siu Ping etc. for the construction of wharves, godowns etc. And on account of the despatches you sent to me, time after time during last year, saying that Mr. Trevoux's request for the construction of wharves in a river canal outskirts of the city will be an obstacle, so he did not do it at once, and as there is no other place obtainable, therefore he entered into an agreement with the said Lu Siu Ping etc. for the above purposes. This was done during the month of March, and the agreement entered into by Mr. Varenne was on April.

Now I am informed that owing to Your Excellency having received a despatch from H. E. Sheng, therefore you instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to order them to stop work, and I do not understand why H. E. Sheng should act like this. As Your Excellency have already granted the said permission, how is that it can be reversed besides the late Viceroy H. E. Li had already granted permission to do so, and H. E. Sheng also having mentioned in his late despatch that except the 500 "Chang" now constructing by the said Lu Siu Ping etc. at Wong Sha, should be constructed by the Railway Company, then it seems that the place Wong Sha is not taken by them but, how is it that it was suddenly changed, and being so unreasonable, I cannot let my people suffer these losses and now owing to the work having been ordered to be stopped, I can have nothing to satisfy their heart, so I am obliged to ask Your Excellency to notify me if the work is really to be stopped or not, if so, that it is impossible for me not to report to my Minister, at Peking for arrangement.

Dated 7th. day 12th. moon 27th. Year.

From His Excellency Tao Mu to The Hon. Consul of France.

Sir:

I am in receipt of your despatch dated 7th. day 12th. moon saying that I have permitted the said Lu Siu Ping etc. to construct the embankment at Wong Sha that two French merchants named Messrs. Trevoux and Varenne have entered into an agreement with the said Lu Siu Ping etc. for the construction of wharves, godowns etc. and now you are informed that owing to a despatch having been received by me from H. E. Sheng, I had therefore instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to order the said Lu Siu Ping etc. to stop work, and are afraid that you cannot disappoint the said two merchants, and asking me to notify you whether or not is to be stopped.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that the permission for the construction of the embankment at Wong Sha, by Lu Siu Ping etc. was granted by the late Viceroy Li Hung Chang and on the 12th. moon last year I have received a despatch from H. E. Sheng, Director General of the Imperial Chinese Railway system saying that the place Wong Sha at Canton, is to be the starting place for the Yue-Han railway, and that such works are to be carried out by the Railway Company, in order to avoid the railroad from any obstacle in future. Then, I immediately instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to order the said Lu Siu Ping etc. to stop work, and on the 1st. moon this year, I received the following petition from Lu Siu Ping etc. through the said Magistrate:-

"That for the construction of railroad also it has to fill its foundation first, and we are the monopolist for the construction of the embankment at Wong Sha for 500 chang. Should it be used in future for the railway to pass by or for the building of godowns or wharves, then we shall willingly yield over to them as much as space they require for its use and have an official inspect the remaining land to be returned to us for the building of wharves, godowns etc. This will avoid the railroad from all obstacles and benefit them."

Then I considered that as they have obtained permission in the first instance and willing to yield over part of the land in the future, and besides it will not obstruct the railway work, and that if any space is required, they should have it yielded over and what is the total capital for its construction should be paid by the Railway Company after having been thoroughly examined, in order that the said land will be transferred to the Railway Company to be its property, and I have already had the above replied to H. E. Sheng.

Should the said Lu Siu Ping etc. be allowed to construct the said embankment they must yield over the space required by the Railway Company before they can construct wharves, houses and godowns or lease to others.

Again I have lately received a despatch from H. E. Sheng saying that according to the statement of Cheong Chan Fun, Supt. of Yue-Han Railway Company that he found the 500 "chang" which is now in construction by Lu Siu Ping etc. are all included in the map and the remaining lands at its back also have to construct some

small roads. Their work is only for the use of trade and the work for running railways are not the same, if they are allowed to complete their work and then sell to the Company, surely, it will have to be constructed over again with a great deal of capital and work to make the foundation hard and strong and have now appointed the said Cheong Chan Fun accompanied by Mr. Rich to come to Canton to inspect the said place, and that if there should be any remaining land, the said Company surely will not have it for its own private benefit, but as it is insufficient, therefore asking you to instruct the said Lu Siu Ping etc. to make out their bills with the prime cost they have spent and let the said Cheong Chan Fun justly ascertain its value, in order to put into the Railway foundation Company and to share its profit with them." I have also received a wire asking me to order the said Lu Siu Ping etc. to stop work first. Should it really be an obstacle for the construction of the railway work, then it is impossible for me not to order them to do so and have already instructed the Nam Hoi Magistrate to meet the said Cheong Chan Fun to have it satisfactorily arranged with the said Lu Siu Ping etc. and report to me after they have got excellent method in order to wait till I have arranged with H. E. Sheng and to instruct the said Cheong Chan Fun and the said Lu Sui Ping etc. that they must be harmonized with each other and must not insist upon any prejudiced views otherwise every one's interest will be ruined.

As regard the said Trevoux etc. who desired to lease lands on that locality for the construction of wharves, godowns, and houses. I venture to say, that it does not obstruct the land in which is to be used for the railroad and that no matter it will be constructed by any person then that will be easily arranged and they can arrange it after the said Cheong Chan Fun etc. had its system ascertained.

On the 7th. day 12th. moon I received the following despatch from Consul of France, at Canton saying "that I found that Your Excellency have already permitted the said Lu Siu Ping etc. to construct the embankment at Wong Sha to bring the trades into prosperity. There are two French merchants by name Messrs. Trevoux and Vareme who on account of the permission for the construction of the embankment granted by you etc. etc. it is impossible for me not to report to my Minister at Peking for arrangement."

Besides replying to the Consul of France it is my duty also to forward to Your Excellencies copies of my reply for your perusal.

I Copy to Wai Wu Pu

I " " H. E. Sheng

and besides forwarding copies of my reply to the Wai Wu Pu and H. E. Sheng I have also to send copy with the instruction to write to other officials.

I Copy to Re-organization Bureau and besides forwarding to the Reorganization Bureau I have the honor also to enclose a copy for your consideration.

I Copy to H. E. the Governor of Canton.

P. 1
No. 161.

GONSULAR BUREAU. 3/4, 02
Copies to Treasury
+ ~~to~~ N. H. D. I. S.



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, February 24, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Act & by favor
Copy to Treasury
Subject: April 9, 1902.

Asian Cholera in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting report from Dr. J. W. Swan
of the American Medical Mission Society's
Hospital in re three bona fide cases of
true Asiatic Cholera.



No. 161

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 24th. 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am sorry to have to report to you that Cholera, of the true Asiatic type, has made its appearance in Canton.

The following report thereon has just been presented to me by Dr. John M. Swan, of the American Medical Mission:

"Canton, China, February 24th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:

I have the honor to report to you that within the past few days there have come to my notice at least three bona fide cases of Cholera. While isolated from each other and of rather sporadic form, yet the fatal termination in each case, after manifesting the ordinary symptoms of true Asiatic Cholera, leads me to the opinion that we should be on the sharp lookout for any further spread of this fatal disease in Canton.

True Asiatic Cholera is so rare in this vicinity that its appearance is likely to cause alarm. Hence the importance of facts rather than rumour alone, so I shall endeavor to keep you posted in regard to any further developments relating to the presence of Cholera. There is much complaint by the Chinese with regard to the water they are now obliged to use, many of the wells in the City having failed. If rain soon comes and the water supply improves I think there is little danger of a real Cholera outbreak. If there is no rain within the next few weeks we may expect to see a good many cases of the disease.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
(Signed) John M. Swan
Surgeon in charge of
Med. Miss. Society's Hospital."

Dr. Swan is one of the most eminent physician in China and has had considerable experience in the treatment of the plague cholera, smallpox, leprosy and other diseases peculiar to the East. He is most conservative in his statements, and any official report emanating from him ought to accept unhesitatingly.

We have had no rain in this section for several months, and, apart from the possibility of the rice crop being ruined by the drought and much suffering, may be a famine, entailed thereby,

medical men and others who have been residents of Canton for many years fear an early outbreak of the plague if we do not soon have heavy rain-falls. The water of the Canton River and of the wells in Shamian and Canton has a decided saline taste, and all of the tributary rivers and creeks are very low. I am glad to be able to inform you however, that there has not been a case of plague in Canton or its immediate vicinity this season. Mr. F. A. Morgan Commissioner at this port of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, reported to me, this morning that a number of bodies of Chinese victims of the plague, and several patients in its last stages have been quietly sent here by the authorities of Hong Kong within the past few days. On arrival here the bodies are immediately buried in hermetically sealed coffins by the members of the two Chinese benevolent organizations, the Oi Yuk Tong, and the Kwong Sai Native Hospital.

The latest reports from Shui Tung are that the plague is still prevalent there and that upwards of 400 deaths therefrom have occurred in that locality.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert McWade.

U. S. Consul.

I herewith confirm the following cablegram sent today relating to the foregoing:

"Secstate, Washington,
Several deaths Asiatic Cholera
Canton. No plague.

McWade."

311.02 83

No. 162.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 25th 1892.

Mr. Robertall. McWade

To the Department of State

Act by favor
L. R. Francis
at 10-1907

Subject:

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of the Circular of
Instructions re Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

COPIES MADE.

NOTED
Chief Clerk

No. 162

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Gibman D. S. 1902

Honorable

David S. Webb

Assistant Secretary of State,

70th Oct

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am in receipt of a Circular of Instruction regarding the Louisiana Exposition in 1903, from the Hon. John Head, U. S. Secretary of State, dated Washington, December 28, 1901, addressed to the Consular Officers of the United States, appended thereto is a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. John Head, Secretary of State, by the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, dated St. Louis, Mo., December 16, 1901, urging the hearty co-operation and assistance of Consular Officers in promoting the interest of the Exposition.

Reference to my despatch No. 153, dated Jan. 31, 1902, in re Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will show you that at that early date I had already taken action regarding exhibits etc. I will be only too happy to do all I can in South China to push along, in every way possible, the interest of the exposition.

The bulk of Chinese exhibits will go from Canton and its immediate vicinity. That, if at all

possibly, the printed matter, issued by, the Exposition Authorities for dissemination among native merchants, manufacturers and others, in this part of the Empire should be in Chinese - for obvious reason. Should, however, it be found difficult to have the information for the intending exhibitors, printed, in Chinese characters, in Meissouri, I could translate it on its arrival here - prior to distribution.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant

Robert W. Ward
U. S. Consul.

No. 168.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Feb 26, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Mollade.

To the Department of State.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Transmit letters after
examination by
BUREAU OF
FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Subject:

Trade Inquiries.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing replies to Trade inquiries.



forwarded to messenger 4/11/02

No. 163

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 25, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, replies to trade inquiries from:-

Crittenden & Ely Co., _____ New York, ✓

M. Sabel & Sons, _____ Louisville, Ky, ✓

C. E. Locke Mfg. Co., _____ Kensett, Iowa, ✓

Amer. Machinery & Export Co., _____ New York, ✓

Marine Engine Machine Co., _____ Harrison, N. J. ✓

Oudin & Bergman _____ Spokane, Wash. ✓

Photo Jewelry Mfg. Co. _____ New York,

Peter Gerlach & Co. _____ Cleveland, Ohio.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert W. Ward

U. S. Consul.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From

Grd. ASST. SECRETARY
FEB 27 1902

ZHU.YU.RA. 25-Govt. 2:25 am.

Canton, February 27, 1902.

See State,

Washington.

Learnt almost midnight rebellion Nanning Kwangsi missionaries ordered by
me request Governor Kwangsi leave immediately under pledged escort to Wuchow
details later.

McWade.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 27 9 49 AM 1902

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

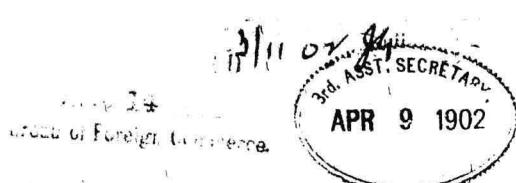
Confirmed
March 1, 1902.
Given to the press

Deciphered by _____

, 189 M.

Consular Bureau
FEB 28 1902

No. 164.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

Printed in Spec. Cons. Re. XXIII, Part 2.

February 27th 1902

Mr. Robert C. Wade

J. E. C.

To the Department of State

CONSULAR BUREAU.

BUREAU OF
FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Subject:

Copy to Reed Barton

Mr. D. C.

Report on Silver & Flated Ware.

Abstract of Contents.

Report by C. L. Langford, U. S. Mintaneur, on Silver & Flated Ware, as per Circular of Instruction dated Washington, January 16, 1902.



Feb, 16th

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

February 21st 1892.

Honorable David S. Heil

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a report by Mr. H. H. Langhorne, M. S., Vice-Consul, on "Silver and Plated Ware," as per circular of instruction dated, Washington, (Canton), 16, 1902, and received here on February 25, 1902.

I am, Sir,

Very obediently yours,

Robert H. Heil
M. S. Consul.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 10 57 AM 1902

CHIEF'S OFFICE

SENT

From Canton

12 AM
Received

Feb 28, 1902.
Received 11 A.M.



Wash.

Asiatic Cholera increasing

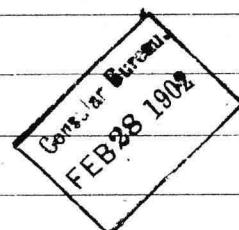
Captain Baird British

gunboat Britomart

Victim

McWade

Consigned to ^{to} ^{present}
W. H. " 1902.



No. 165.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Copies to ~~Am. Consul~~
H. H. D. Y.

3/10 or 84



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 8, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. Allardice.

To the Department of State.

Ack'd by favor

+ Copy to Treasury

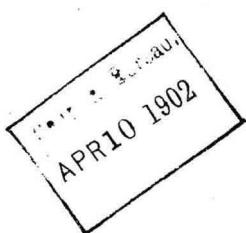
April 11, 1902.

Subject:

Cholera in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

An outbreak of Cholera in Canton, &c



No. 165

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 3rd.

, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 161, regarding an outbreak of Cholera I have the honor to report as follows:

On Friday February 28. 1902, I learnt through several reliable sources that a large number of deaths had occurred through Cholera in most densely populated portion of Canton. On that date two deaths of Europeans occurred in Shameen, one young Englishman employed in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Custom's service and the other Lt-Commander E. A. Baird of H. B. M. Gunboat "Britomart". On the previous afternoon Baird was playing tennis, on that night he dined with some friends on Shameen and returning to his boat before midnight was suddenly attacked with acute pain, he shortly thereafter became unconscious and his death occurred ten hours later.

I cabled you on that date as follows:

"Secstate Washington
Asiatic Cholera increasing Captain Baird
British Gunboat Britomart victim

McWade."

I have today March 3. 1902 received the following official report from Dr. John M. Swan, which fully explains itself:

"Canton, China, March 3rd. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:

Referring to my letter to you of Feb. 23rd. in which I reported that I had up to that date seen three cases of true Asiatic Cholera in Canton, I have now to report that during the past week I have seen three more cases, each of them in the al-gid stage when I first saw them and each proving fatal. I have also received reliable information as to the existence of ten other cases, all of them ending fatally. The cause, in each of the cases I have seen, and in several of the other cases reported to me was either due to drinking unboiled river water or partaking of pork that had previously been injected with river water. I have been making careful inquiry as to the prevalence of Cholera in and about

Canton but can get no information showing that the disease is generally prevalent or that there are more than one or two cases occurring in any one locality. There is no evidence as yet that the disease is epidemic. In fact many of the Chinese to whom I have addressed inquiry seem to have no knowledge of the prevalence of Cholera. I have also not been able to hear of a single case of Plague thus far this year.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

Sig. John M. Swan, M.D.

Surgeon in charge of
Med. Miss. Society's Hospital."

I have also the honor to add that Superintendent Lindberg of the Municipal Police reported to me this morning that for the past eight days upwards of thirty deaths have occurred daily through Cholera in that part of Canton immediately adjoining the little creek which divides Shamian from Canton.

The deaths in almost every instance are directly traceable to the river and well water which the natives use without boiling. In the case of Lt-Commander Baird, however, he admitted before becoming unconscious, that he had drank some milk which had not been boiled. Almost all the wells in the city are dried up and whatever water is obtained from them is foulsmelling and has a stale salty taste. Of the water in the Canton River same description will apply. No rain has fallen here for months, the creeks are drying up rapidly. The rice crop will likely prove a total failure unless heavy rainfalls occur within the next few days. Although this is termed the rainy season, it is the driest season it has experienced in South China for the last seventeen years.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

No. 166.

Consulate of the United States,

3/12 02 811
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
APR 9 1902.

Santau China Feby 24th 1902.

Mr. Robertall. all Wade

To the Department of State.

Ans^o of θ for 1170°

Subject:

re Regulations for guidance of collectors.

Abstract of Contents.

concerning the issuance by H. E. Decree
Tao-tzu of a Proclamation re: missionary
Regulations, etc.



No.166.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, February 24th. , 1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No.146. concerning the issuance by His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, of a Proclamation embodying and endorsing certain Regulations for the Guidance of Missionaries, etc. I have the honor to report as follows:

Our American Missionaries and the native officials are unanimous in their praises of the excellence of the Regulations and of their salutary effects. Appreciative communications regarding them come from every field of Missionary labor in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The British Missionaries speak openly in favor of them and I am sanguine enough to believe that I may yet be able to induce Dr. Carl Lang, the German Consul here, to issue a similar circular to the German Missionaries. If I can do so I feel satisfied that harmony will thereafter obtain among all of the foreign Missionaries, and their native teachers, and converts. The heathen will also benefit materially, for, interference in purely Chinese affairs being absolutely wiped out, there will be no cause of or for dissension or trouble between them and their fellow-countrymen, who are Christian converts. I feel it proper to add that, in the enforcement of the Regulations, firmness and tact will bring about the best of good results.

I regret to inform you that Mons. Charles Hardouin, the French Consul at Canton, whilst abiding by our mutual agreement regarding the Regulations, has not kept faith with me in the matter of Viceroy Tao Mu's Proclamation thereon. On Wednesday, January 15. 1902, he called on me and excitedly said that Monseigneur Merel (the French Roman Catholic Bishop of this district) had written to him protesting against the Viceroy's Proclamation. "The Bishop," continued Mons. Hardouin, "is very angry with me about it, and I intend to write to the Viceroy tonight demanding the immediate withdrawal of the Proclamation."

"I am sorry" "I replied" to learn that Bishop Merel is angry about it — but why should he be angry? What is wrong with it?

"It's all wrong," burst out Mons. Hardouin, "all wrong! What I intended was that the Viceroy would issue a Circular to his officials telling them about those Regulations. It was a Circular that I wanted for their information and not a Proclamation informing everybody about our agreement. I never intended a Proclamation and I don't see how I could have agreed to any such thing".

"My dear Hardouin," I replied" Permit me to assure you that you are slightly mistaken. I can't now say what you intended to do, but I know and you know what you did do — You agreed with me

that those Regulations should, after being accepted by Bishop Mere, be presented to the Viceroy and that he, in turn, should be requested to issue a Proclamation endorsing them. That course was followed. Shall I show you my pencilled memoranda of that agreement? You saw me writing them."

"No, No," said Mons. Hardouin, "I don't want to see any memoranda. The priests are all exceedingly angry over that Proclamation. They say that it interferes with their work. Besides, a request for such a Proclamation should only emanate, I think from the French Legation at Peking. Another thing, my Consular district is not as big as yours. I have only a part of Kwangtung whilst you have the Two Kwangs and Yunnan besides. How then can I approve and endorse a Proclamation for the Two Kwangs? I can't do it."

"If you will only keep cool and don't get so much excited," said I, "we can easily arrange matters."

"I can't help being excited," he broke in, "I must ask the Viceroy to withdraw that Proclamation."

"Well, well," I replied. "The salutary effects which we both expected from that Proclamation have already been fully realized. There can be no doubt of that fact. That being the case, I am willing to meet your views, so far as I can do so, consistently. Suppose that we postpone any action whatever regarding that document, until we have had a chance of giving the proposed withdrawal that serious consideration which, I frankly submit to you, its importance imperatively requires?"

"Very good, I am quite willing," said Hardouin. "How long shall we postpone it? When will we consider it?"

"Say a week or ten days hence," I answered.

"That will do, that will do," said he as he arose from his chair.

"Pray don't go yet, my friend," I continued, "until we have the hour and date fixed and a memorandum made of them."

He reseated himself and we fixed on Saturday January 25. 1902, at 11 o'clock A.M. as the date and hour for the conference which it was also agreed, was to be held at this Consulate. "Now remember friend Hardouin," I said, as I jotted down the memo, on my diary, "we have agreed to postpone all action on that Proclamation until the date and hour fixed, and neither of us can, in honor, write to the Viceroy about it or take any action in the matter until after the conference."

"That is our agreement," he replied, "and I will abide by it."

At this point our Ting Chai (official messenger), announced the arrival of the Hon. Kung Hsin Chan, the Viceroy's Confidential Secretary and Adviser whereon Hardouin hastily jumped from his seat and said "I'll go! I'll go!"

"Not at all, my friend," said I smilingly, "You will oblige me by remaining. Mr. Kung's arrival is opportune. We will acquaint him with the facts of our agreement and he can personally notify the Viceroy."

After the usual salutations I told Mr. Kung all that had taken place and then requested Mons. Hardouin to confirm my statement. He did so, and added in an undertone to Mr. Kung "Tell the Viceroy not to pay any attention to my letter of last night. Nothing will be said or done," he concluded in a louder key, "by Mr. McWade or by me about that Proclamation until after our conference on the 25, instant."

Mons. Hardouin then retired. After he left Mr. Kung told

me that he had been sent to me by H. E. Tao Mu, to inform me of the fact that Mons. Hardouin had broken his agreement having on the previous day written to the Viceroy demanding the withdrawal of the Proclamation. " His Excellency," said Mr. Kung, " doesn't see how he can do such a thing and, besides, he feels it due to you to let you know how Mons. Hardouin has acted. Both the Regulations and the Proclamation embodying and endorsing them are good for the Chinese and the foreigners alike. They will stop all trouble effectually."

I expressed deep regret over this information of Mons. Hardouin's duplicity and assured Mr. Kung that, " although, I felt mortified and rather hurt over his bad faith I would not recede from my position. The American Missionaries have accepted and fully approved those Regulations and will abide by them. Like H. E. Tao Mu they know their value and appreciate them. In the meantime tell H. E. all about the agreement between Mons. Hardouin and myself and do not fail to mention the fact of your opportune arrival."

On Wednesday, January 22. 1902. Mons. Hardouin called on me in reference to the Harbor Regulations. During our conversation I reminded him, incidentally, of our conference on the following Saturday morning.

On Saturday, January 25. 1902. Mons. Hardouin failed to keep his promise. He did not come to the U. S. Consulate or even write a note of explanation or apology. I remained at my desk awaiting his arrival from ten o'clock A.M. until half past seven o'clock P.M. On that night I learned through a trusty source that he had again written to H. E. Tao Mu demanding the withdrawal of the proclamation. Inasmuch as I had already obtained the desired effects of having the whole people, officials and all others, thoroughly informed about the Regulations and of the cordial and enthusiastic support thereof by H. E. Tao Mu in his Proclamation I concluded to let Mons. Hardouin pursue his dishonorable course, without any interference on my part further than telling him personally and quietly of my discoveries. I did this, all the more readily, because I learned from almost all of the officials, directly, their condemnation of Mons. Hardouin's actions. Here is a sample. H. E. the Taotai Chu, of the Swatow District desirous of keeping the Proclamation posted everywhere throughout his turbulent district, wired as follows to the Viceroy:

" Your Excellency,

I have the honor to bring to Your Excellency's attention that I have received your dispatch concerning the Proclamation for the Guidance of the Missionaries that was lately forwarded to me. Your Excellency has now received a dispatch from the Consul of France, asking you to cause it to be withdrawn. I find that since the Proclamation reached here I have already had copies sent to various places to be posted and on receiving the above now, I am afraid that they have already been posted, and I beg Your Excellency to inform the Consul of France about it.

Dated 22nd. day

Telegram from H. E. Tao to Taotai Chu.

"Your wire of the 22. day I have duly read, and although they have duly been posted up, you can now order them to be taken down.

Dated 23. day"

Owing to the receipt of complaints that a French Missionary in Swatow was using a deputy consular seal and sending despatches to the Yamen's of the Magistrates and other officials in that locality I sent a circular note to all of the Consuls at present in this District asking, as an act of courtesy, for an official list of the Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Deputy Consuls in the Province of Kwangtung. This note, addressed to Mons. Hardouin is identical with the others:

"Canton, China, February 3. 1902.

Monsieur Charles Hardouin,
Consul of France,
My Esteemed Friend:

Will you kindly oblige me with a copy of the Official list of the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Deputy Consuls of France in the Province of Kwangtung? It will be a favor that I will appreciate. If you desire any information from me on that or any other subject I will be happy to furnish it.

Sincerely Yours,
Sig. Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

The replies were as follows:

H. B. M. Consulate General

Canton, 4th. Feb. 1902.

Dear Mr. McWade

In reply to yours of yesterday the following are the British Consular Officers in the Canton Province:-

At Swatow, W. Holland, Consul.

Kiungchow (Hainan), E. C. T. Werner, Consul

Pakhoi E. B. Bennet do.

Canton, B.C.G.Scott (absent) Consul General

James Scott Acting Consul General

B. Twyman Vice-Consul.

Yours very sincerely

Sig. J. Scott.

P.S. I do not include the Consular Assistants and Interpreters who are E. T. Sly; C. C. A. Kirke at Canton; and R. T. Tebbitt at Swatow.

J. S.

Canton, 3. February 1902.

Dear Sir and Colleague,

The official list of the Consuls, Vice Consuls and Deputy Consuls of Germany in the Province of Kwangtung is the following:

1. Canton

Consul: Kallen - acting in Tientsin
Acting for him in Canton: Vice Consul Lang
Interpreter: Lange, acting as interpreter
in Tschifu, acting for him in Canton: Interpreter
Elve Weiss

2. Swatau (for the prefectures Chow-Chowfu, Chianting-chow and Huichow-fu)

Consul: Streich
3. Kiungchow-Hoihow (for Hainan)
Vice-Consul acting Mr. Acheson
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

4. Pakhoi:

H. British Majesty's Consul is in charge
of German interests (The Consul is at present on
leave, The British Consul, Werner, in Hoihow is
acting for him.)

Hoihow and Pakhoi report from Canton, Canton and
Swatau are reporting from the Consulate General
at Shanghai.

It was a pleasure for me, to be at your service

Sincerely Yours.

Sig. Dr. Lang

R. McWade Esq.

U. St. Consul.

Canton.

Consulat de France
a CANTON

Canton, le 4 fevrier 1902

Dear Colleague,

French consular officials in Kuang Toung
are the following:

Canton: C. Hardouin - Consul
M. F. Doire - Vice Consul
Pakhoi: Consul: M. de Bondy
Acting: M. Flayelle
Hoihow: Consul: M. Kahn
Acting: M. Belin

Pakhoi and Hoihow are Vice Consulates under Canton, but more nominally than effectively, that is to say, they correspond direct with the Minister at Paris and Peking and only sent in here copies of letters having reference to matters Chinese.

If you desire some other information I will gladly supply you with them, if it is in my line

Yours very truly
Sig. C. Hardouin

When I saw that there was no Missionary's name on the French list I paid Mons. Hardouin a friendly visit, in the course of which I asked him " if he allowed a French Missionary to use a Deputy Consular seal?" He said that " no such permission was given by him " and asserted that " such seal could not be produced. " I gravely assured him that I could show him a certified copy of it, and not one copy but several of them. To my amazement he shrugged his shoulders and uplifting his eyebrows in a comical grimace, said: Well, yes, there is one French Missionary, whom I allow to use such a seal! I have that authority! I can permit him to do it!"

I showed Mons. Hardouin his " official Consular list " and pointed out the fact to him that the Missionary's name was not included in it. He smilingly admitted the accuracy of my statement. I told him that the Missionary in question styled himself in the seal " adjustor of religions " and that he did so, evidently, to make the Chinese, officials and others, believe that he was authorized to act as " arbiter " or " adjustor " in the case of religions other than his own, conduct which, I seriously assured Mons. Hardouin, would not be tolerated. He agreed with me and said he " would see about it. "

" I am sorry to say to you, my friend, " I continued, " that it will be my painful duty to report to the State Department, at Washington, and to Mr. Conger, our Minister at Peking, my unpleasant experience in this and other kindred matters. "

He urged me to wait until the arrival here of the French Minister and earnestly assured me of his conviction that the several matters at issue could then be satisfactorily adjusted. " I have no authority, " he said, " to dictate regulations to our Missionaries. I made a great mistake. The Regulations are all right and will I am sure be beneficial all around but, after approval by our Minister they will have to go to the Vatican for final approval! " I showed him the absurdity of that idea, and he again urged me to await the arrival of the French Minister in Canton. I assured him that I would be more than pleased to meet his Minister but would in the meanwhile, make my report to my superior officers. I have now done so.

I have the honor to suggest to you that it is far from

my desire to have any action, hostile or otherwise, taken with regard to Mr. Hardouin, I have merely reported the facts to you for your information as it is my duty to do so. I am satisfied that with a little tact I can easily arrange matters in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The reason why I have been unable to have personal interview with H. E. Tao Mu, is simply because he is in the last stages of Old Man's Pthisis; he is very feeble, being confined to bed, is denied to all visitors, official and otherwise.

An attack of fever, tedious and weakening, has prevented an earlier presentation of the foregoing report. I trust that my action will meet with your cordial approval.

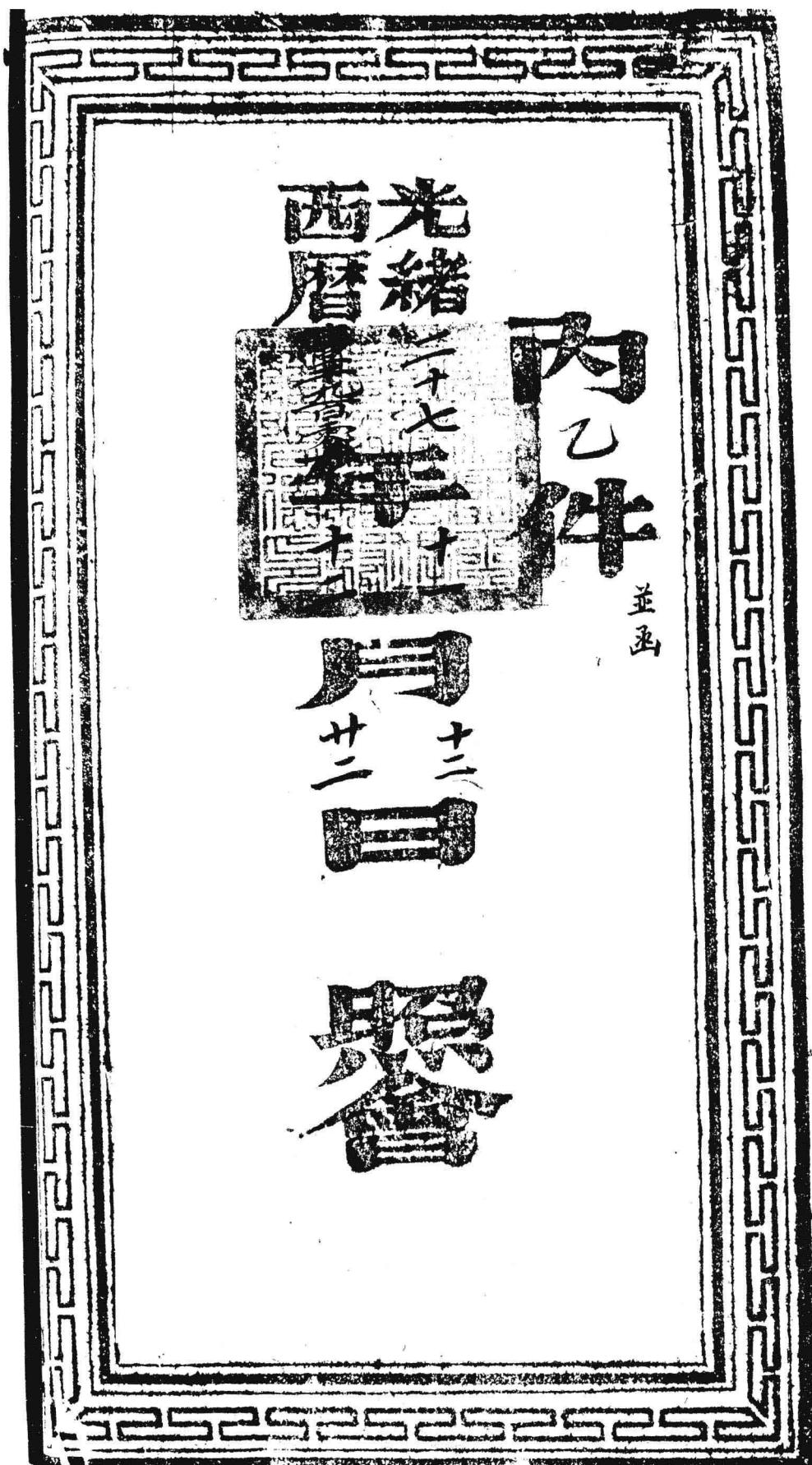
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert Deane Wade

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Copy of letter of Charles Hardouin, French Consul at Canton, endorsing on the part of the French Bishop and himself the Regulations and the Viceroy's Proclamation.
2. Two envelopes with seal and stamp of Pere Rondiere. On each envelope the large printed characters on the right comprise the alleged title of the French Missionary, those in writing on the left are the titles of the Taotai Chu. The both sides in print, stamp etc. are used by the Missionary. The translation of his titles reads as follows: Pere F. Rondiere, Deputy French Consul, residing at the Prefectural City in the department of tides in which Swatow is located, and Adjustor of Church Affairs in the Districts of Hwui Chen, Ch'ao-chew, and Kia Chew."





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

163 TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MAR 5 9:35 AM 1902

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

From Canton

15th E Govt
Mar 5, 1902

Received 9:34 A.M.

McClade

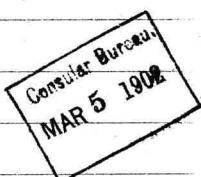
Thomas Stephenson, American

Citizen, Senior officer

Customs Service died

here today Cholera

McClade



18
J.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

MAR 6 10 AM 1902

RECEIVED CLERK'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED

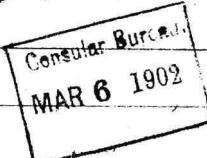
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Canton *Received
Copied*
Mar 6, 1902.
Received 9:58 A.M.

Cholera increasing another
European died today
Customs Club Closed
Employers ordered live
boats on river

McNamee

Telephones to measure
Mar 6, 1902.



3/21 or 24

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 167.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 8th 1902

APR 21 1902

Mr. Robertall McWade,

To the Department of State

Consular Bureau.
APR 24 1902

Subject:
Reply to Trade Inquiry.

Abstract of Contents.

in re the silk association's request for a uniform
size of skeins of silk,
one parcel enclosed.

Forwarded (letter & sample) 4/30/1902.

No. 161

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 8th 1802

Honorable

David S. Heill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose my despatch to the Hon. Franklin Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, and to ask you to forward said despatch through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert D. De Wade.

W. S. Leonard.

No. 168.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 8th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. M. Wade

To the Department of State.

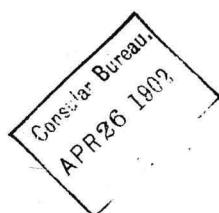
Ans Apr 7 1902

Subject:

Consular Regulations.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a communication from
the Rev. Mr. Arkmore, D. D. of
Swatow on the subject.



No. 168

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 8th., 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 166. concerning the Missionary Regulations I have the honor to report as follows:

A case in point where a trouble of almost thirty years' standing in the village of Tung Fan Shan and vicinity, District of Swatow, has been effectually and satisfactorily settled through the said Regulations for Missionaries is noted in the following letter which I have received from the Rev. William Ashmore, D.D. American Baptist Missionary Union, Kak Chio.,

"Swatow, February 3rd. 1902.

Hon. R. McWade,
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Dear Sir,

By way of reply to your letter just received containing copy of the Viceroy's despatch to you I beg to give you the substance of a letter sent away this morning to the Chow Yang District Magistrate:

"Sir etc.

I think it proper to inform you of the result of a conference between the French Vice Consul and myself about the Tang Pu Sua affair. As we mutually agreed in deplored the unhappy state of things and were both resolute that a stop should be put to strife, 4 things were agreed upon verbally.

1. In the settlement of this affair the basis of action should be the agreement made between the two Consuls at Canton and the Viceroy.

2. Stringent orders are to be issued by us on both sides to any body claiming to be converts, to put arms aside and wait for the decision of the Magistrate and allow the soldiers to maintain order until that is done.

3. That meanwhile, Ashmore will order his teachers to step aside and will himself step aside, and leave the whole matter in hands of the Magistrate, and the Vice Consul will instruct the priest to have him and his catechists also step aside in the same way, and leave the whole matter in the hands of the Magistrate to be settled as a purely Chinese case and not a religious matter at all.

4. Either side to have the right of appeal.

In addition to the above agreement between ourselves on my own responsibility I wish to suggest to Your Honor (the Magis-

trate) that in cases now pending which are not of a religious nature but in which the name of the Mission or the priest appears or the church is mentioned as an indirect way of inducing consideration all such cases ought properly to be returned to the parties for rectification of form and be again drawn up with ecclesiastical names left out (that is of purely secular cases) and then represented in due Chinese form to be tried on its merits as a purely Chinese question. I resume to yourself (the Consul). In my opinion day light not only in this but in forty other cases lies in this direction. I want the Magistrate to send a copy of my letter to the Viceroy.

Yours truly
Sig. William Ashmore.

The above case was purely Chinese--a dispute amongst the members of a clan about the ownership of certain land--and I insisted our Missionaries in this, as in other Districts, that the Regulations for Missionaries must be considered binding in this and in all cases of a kindred nature. They assured me that they had gladly accepted them as the best and only solution of the religious and other dissensions in their respective localities and would rigidly adhere to them. The foregoing communication shows how the American and French Missionaries have obeyed the Regulations both in letter and in spirit, and the following communication to Pere Verdeille from the Rev. Dr. Ashmore is an instance of the manner in which our Missionaries, of different religious persuasions, hew close to the line:

"Kak-cieh, January, 27. 1902.

Rev. M. Verdeille,
My dear Sir:

Your note of this forenoon is at hand. In reply to your inquiry, I would say I sent in a letter to yourself a few days ago in response to the one you had sent to Mr. Foster.

I am sorry that the matter is not settled, and that it seems to be growing to such an extent that the whole matter may have to be referred to the high officials.

The story that is brought to me is totally different from the one your people have told you. They say this affair began with an attack by some of your people on one of those on our side, together with a plundering of one of their houses, and started with an old land matter of nearly thirty years standing. They say further that your card has been used to gather your people, which we would gladly believe to be without your knowledge.

Now in such a case, where one story comes to you and another to me, is it not the better way to leave the whole matter in the hands of the District Magistrate whose business it is to look into and settle such matters? I have so written him, and, at your request I will write to him again. I may say to you that I will with pleasure and without delay write to all our people in that region to refrain entirely from strife of every kind. I have done

this before, but I will do it again very fully as you desire.

I find that this is not a case of religious controversy at all, and therefore according to the agreement made between the American and French Consuls and the Viceroy, both you and myself as religious teachers may not rightfully interfere.

We may do the utmost that is possible on both sides to keep our adherents quiet, and leave the whole question in the hands of the Magistrate who will no doubt fully inform us of the result.

I am, Yours truly,
Sig. William Ashmore.

In several other despatches of this date, March 8. 1902, I will continue to treat of the Missionary subject not only because of its important character and the different aspects and phases it assumes from really almost but one beginning, but so that you may be thoroughly informed as to its conditions in this large Consular district. The Hon. W. W. Rockhill, an eminent authority on the Chinese situation, can assure you from his own practical experience that the Missionary troubles were among the main underlying causes of our last bloody episode. I am glad and proud indeed to be able to say that our American Missionaries were exceptionally free from implication as being concerned in those troubles in South China.

After several conferences James Scott, Esq. H. B. M. Acting Consul General, and Dr. Carl Lang Acting German Consul, have agreed at my request to forward to their respective Ministers at Peking certified copies of the Missionary Regulations with an earnest request for permission to join therein. If the desired permission is granted all religious dissensions will be ended and the bitter clan feuds and fights in which so much human blood has been shed, most unnecessarily, and so many human lives have been sacrificed will be ancient history. Mr. Volpicelli, Italian Consul-General and Mr. Crespo, Portuguese Consul General, are absent on leave and may not return for six months. Mr. Huygen, Consul for Holland, and Mr. Brockelmann, Consul for Sweden and Norway, have no Missionaries within their Consular Jurisdiction.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.



No. 169.

Consulate of the United States,

Tientsin, China, dated 8th, 1902.

Mr. Robert all. all Wade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Act

CONSULAR BUREAU
ACKNOWLEDGE,

re destruction of German mission FILE.
of Tientsin.

Abstract of Contents.

Informing about the claims for
destruction of German mission at
Tientsin.



No. 169

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 8th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Dr. Carl Lang, Acting German Consul, at Canton, has forwarded to the German Minister at Peking claims of German Missionaries for the destruction by fire, on Feb. 7. 1902, of the buildings, church, school and residential, and the personal and other property and valuables of the Berlin Mission at Fa Yun. The claims amount to £4.000 sterling, equal to \$20.000 gold and are a duplicate of the claims for the destruction of the same property by an anti-foreign mob in August 1900. The German Missionaries had ample notice of this attack--which took place in broad daylight--and had written to Dr. Lang that they had received information thereof from their converts and asking him for help. Before that letter arrived in Canton the attack, destruction and looting of the Mission took place. An investigation, just concluded, has shown that the attack was instigated by five men who were the ringleaders of the anti-foreign mob in 1900. Although the authorities in Canton gave compensation in 1901 for the damage, the rioters were not then punished for their crime. The local Magistrate was subsequently ordered to arrest, try, and punish the ringleaders and most active participants. Among these was Yen Ngan Fuk, then an apparently bitter opponent of Christianity. Wishing to escape punishment by getting the protection of the Missionaries he applied to the Basil (Berlin) Mission to be received as a Protestant Convert. On their refusal to accept him he then tried, with his four equally guilty confederates, to enter the French Catholic Church. He asked his friends and clansmen to join with him as Catholic converts, promising them the protection of Monsignor Merel, the French Bishop at Canton. They agreed to do so. Many of his clan however belonged to the Berlin Mission and because they remained steadfast in their loyalty they were attacked by Yen Ngan Fuk and his friends. Many clan fights ensued and Yen and his friends openly announced their intention to burn down the Berlin Mission. They carried out their threats. The Missionaries, however, escaped with their wives and families.

Mons. Charles Hardouin, the French Consul, Bishop Merel, and Dr. Carl Lang, the German Consul have held several conferences recently looking to a settlement of the entire matter. Bishop Merel defied Dr. Lang to prove that the five recent Catholic Converts, who were guilty of burning the Berlin Mission in August, 1900, are guilty of the recent crime!!! Dr. Lang, in despair of his inability to bring the crime home to the guilty quinlette, his Missionaries acknowledging themselves unable, at present, to identify them with it, has just transmitted a long despatch to the German Minister at

Peking, asking him to take the matter in hand.

It is my firm conviction that, if Dr. Lang had asked for a smaller amount and had been persistently energetic in his demand Bishop Merel would have closed the case to the satisfaction of all concerned. As it is, the matter will remain in suspense for a long time, and in the meanwhile the malefactors are escaping, unwhipt of justice.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert Dr. Wm. Wade

U. S. Consul.



D No. 170.

Consulate of the United States,

Guangzhou, China, dated 8th 1902.

Mr. Robert G. Allen Wade — *from Apr 28/02*
 To the Department of State. *Apr 28/02*
ARK. FILE

Subject:

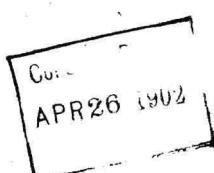
CONSULAR BUREAU.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

Missionary situation in China, FILE.

Abstract of Contents.

*Enclosing a despatch from British
 Consul of Swatow to British Consul
 at Peking re religious disputes.*



No. 170

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 8th., 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 137. concerning the Missionary situation in South China I have the honor to report as follows:

The dissensions existing between the British and French Missionaries and their respective converts in Swatow and elsewhere have lost none of the bitterness which characterized them in 1900 and 1901. Since the recent arrival in Swatow of W. Holland, Esq. the new British Consul at that port, his time has been largely occupied with the investigation and unsuccessfully attempted settlement of religious disputes, clan fights, etc. He has made an interesting report to Sir Ernest Satow, H. B. M. Minister at Peking, which he sent, under flying cover, to James Scott, Esq. H. B. M. Acting Consul General at Canton, for transmission to Minister Satow. I enclose a confidential copy of it.

Acting Consul General Scott informs me that he concurs with me in my conviction that the adoption of our Missionary Regulations by his own and other foreign Ministers at Peking would be a solution of the alleged Missionary problem in China.

It is a source of great gratification to me that in this and other important matters my action has your cordial approval and that of our large-minded and progressive Minister at Peking, the Hon. Edwin H. Conger.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert D. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

One Enclosure

H. B. M. Consulate

Swatow, 13th. February 1902.

O. No.5.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward under flying seal my preliminary Report to H. M. Minister on my visit to Jao Ping and Chao Chou Fu in connection with the missionary troubles in this district.

I shall be much obliged if you will be so good as to forward this Report to H. M. Minister as soon as you have perused it,

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Sig. W. Holland

Consul.

James Scott Esq.

H. B. M. Consul General,

etc. etc. etc.

Canton.

Preliminary Report of Jao Ping Trouble.

H. E. M. Consulate

Swatow, 3rd. February 1902.

General No. I.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your telegrams of the 19th. and 20th. ultimo, I proceeded on the 25th. ultimo to Jao Ping--distant about 65 miles from here--in company with Dr. Riddle of the English Presbyterian Mission, to examine into the disputes that have arisen in this district between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions. My Report on this subject will follow shortly, but I think it well to lose no time in stating that in my opinion the troubles arise chiefly from the action taken by the French Missionaries who appear to be in the habit of accepting bad characters into their Mission and of then supporting them in any attacks or demands they may make on Protestant converts.

With reference to the present trouble, the French say "let us agree to leave it to the native Authorities to give a decision," but there is little hope of any impartial decision on the part of the Chinese Authorities for two reasons:-

Sir Ernest Satow K.C.M.G.

etc. etc. etc.

Peking.

1. They cannot forget the action taken by the French gunboat "Comete" about a year ago, when she threw a shell into a village on Namo Island, and afterwards landed a party and seized 4 or 5 men whom she took down to Canton for trial. The excuse for the shell fired is that the "Comete" was at gun practice and that the shell fell short of the intended mark, an excuse which can hardly be accepted as being in serious earnest.
2. The powerful position given to the priests by the French Government by according them certain official rank, and in the case of the chief priest at Chao Chou Fu, actual rank as "Delegue," to manage Catholic Missionary affairs, which the priest and the local Chinese Authorities have expanded into that of Vice Consul.

At the request of the English Presbyterian Mission I arranged a meeting this morning between Monsieur Doire, the French Interpreter from Canton, two representatives of the English Presbyterian Mission and myself. At this meeting I laid before M. Doire a French translation of a long letter to me from the E. P. Mission setting forth the reasons why they considered that the French Mission was not entitled to intervene in a case known as the Tsai Kou case, which has been pending for more than three years. I also informed M. Doire of my inquiries at Jao Ping, and that from the statements of both people and officials there it was to be feared that Father Legros, the priest who has been mainly instrumental in stirring up the bad feeling, had been deceived by some of the bad characters who for purposes of their own had succeeded in getting themselves recognised as Catholic converts. M. Doire's reply was "if one side is deceived, so may the other be." Dr. Gibson one of the E. P. representatives, informed M. Doire of cases where bad characters, who had been refused admission to, - and in one case actually turned out of - the Protestant Mission, had afterwards been accepted by the Roman Catholics. We expressed our doubts of any impartial decision by the native Authorities for the two reasons I have above cited. M. Doire tried to explain away the action of the "Comete" with the somewhat absurd excuse of gun practice, evading the equally serious matter of seizing and deporting to Canton some of the natives.

When I alluded to the different position occupied by our Mission from the French, and the great power it gave the latter of putting pressure on the native Authorities, he could only reply "it is convenient for us because we have no Consulate here, and why do you not do the same with your Missions?"

The only arrangement we could arrive at was--

1. with regard to Jao Ping, that the matter should be left to the newly appointed Magistrate to enquire into and decide, the two Missions, at my suggestion, instructing their representatives, Dr. Riddle and Father Legros, to remain at Jao Ping to watch their respective interests and chiefly to see that neither side approached or put any pressure on the Magistrate during his dealing with the case.
2. with regard to the Tsai Kou case, that it should be brought to the knowledge of the French Consul at Canton with the E. P. Mission's objections to French intervention in the case.

I have advisedly used the term French instead of Roman Catholic in most of my allusions, because there is no shadow of doubt in my mind that the French, who consider this province of Kwangtung to be theirs in posse if not in esse, are persistently doing their utmost to strengthen their position here in every way, and the endowing of their priests with official rank and power to deal

on terms of equality with the local native Authorities was an astute stroke to assert French influence and raise French prestige at the expense of other countries, notably Great Britain. Lest it should be thought that any idea of French claims to this Province is exaggerated, I may mention that this pretension was admitted in the course of a conversation I had with the German Consul here who is himself a Roman Catholic and thus in a position to know.

I may add that so high handed and unwarrantable is the action of the French priests that they have actually stated to our missionaries their ability at any moment to surround certain protestant villages with so many armed men of their own persuasion, and I have seen a letter in which a priest spoke of his possible intention, if certain action desired by him was not taken, of seizing some protestant converts' prisoners, adding that in such a case he, the priest, might be referred to for satisfaction and not the natives.

Trusting that the above will have served to give an idea of the strained relations that exist at present between the two missions, which it is to be feared may eventually require the intervention of the higher Diplomatic Authorities of the two Countries to settle.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant

Sig. W. Holland

Consul.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

No. 171.

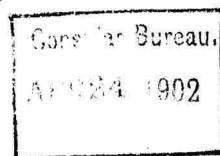
FILE,

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, dated 8th, 1902.

Mr. Robert L. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Wire addressed to Mr. Julian.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting additional information.

No. 171

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 8th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 156 concerning the murder of Pere Julien and his two assistants at Nam Hung I have the honor to report that reliable advices, through Rev. Dr. Graves, of the American Baptist Mission, and other equally good sources are that Pere Julien's death was the result of private revenge, outside of the general feeling against him and other French Missionaries because of their unwarranted interference in purely Chinese cases. I am informed that he had seduced the wife of one of his converts and that the avengers had followed him from his Mission ^{at} Nam Hung, to Macao, and, failing an opportunity to kill him there, had pursued him on his return. They finally entered his house at night and murdered him and his assistants. The French are now naturally reticent over the affair.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Albert M. Ward

U. S. Consul.

②

3/21. or 22



No. 172.

Consulate of the United States,

(Guangzhou, China, dated 21st 1902.

Mr. Robertall. Col. Wade.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

To the Department of State.

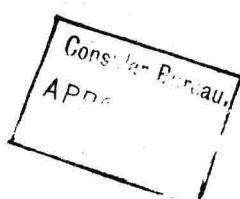
ACKNOWLEDGE.

FILE.

Subject:

Guangzhou, 21st 1902re disturbances in the districts of
Nanking, Tak Siet, &c.

Abstract of Contents.

Confining telegrams and report
action taken.

No. 172

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 9th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Shortly before midnight of Wednesday February 26. 1902, I received the following telegram in Chinese from H. E. Teng, Governor of the Province of Kwangsi:

*Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your attention the following telegram which I have received from the Taotai and Prefect of Nam Ling at Kwangsi Province:-

"That there are many rebels in the districts of Nam Ling, Pak Siek, Sze Sing and Chan On, and that the Missionaries in the aforesaid districts are coming and going, and soldiers are not enough for their protection."

Immediately I instructed them by telegraph to protect the missionaries according to the treaty, and at the same time I have sent troops to attack the ruffians, but as at present the ruffians are not yet cleared, so all the missionaries are better to keep out of their way, temporary, either to return to their native place or to other ports, and whatever be their intention, they should leave here either by the way of Lung Chow or Ng Chow. I have already ordered the native officials to appoint soldiers to escort them on their leaving the places with their valuables and other things that they cannot bring with them, things such as heavy furnitures, properties etc. please Your Honor to request them to make out a list with their values attached and signed, and have it delivered to the native officials for their care, till quiet is restored and when the missionaries return it will be returned to them according to the list.

If they do not keep out of the way after having been duly notified, and should any evil occur to them it would have nothing to do with the native officials, and I hope that Your Honor will be pleased to inform the missionaries as it is very important and to reply to me by telegraph."

I at once wired H. E. as follows:

"Governor Teng Chan Nok.

Kweiling Yamen, Kwangsi.

Thank you heartily missionaries will be instructed to leave immediately for Wuchow under your full protection. Will hold you personally responsible for protection, their lives and property. Telegraph me promptly and fully latest developments.

McWade
American Consul."

At the same time I wired to the Rev. Martin L. Landis, of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, as follows:

Reverend Landis

Nanning

Leave immediately for Wuchow with assistants and valuables leaving with Magistrate inventory of property abandoned report full facts to me peremptory.

McWade."

(The Rev. Mr. Landis is accompanied by his wife and children and his sister Miss Alice L. Landis, who is attached to the same Mission. He is the only American Missionary located in or near the disturbed localities.)

Immediately afterwards I sent a despatch to H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, notifying him of my information and requesting prompt and energetic action on his part and that of H. E. Teng. To this communication I received the following reply early the following day:

From H. E. Tao to the Hon. Robert M. McWade U.S. Consul.

" Sir,

I am in receipt of your despatch dated 20th. day 1st. moon, saying that you have received a telegram from Governor of Kwangsi, that the districts of Nam Ling, Pak Sick, Chan ^{On} etc. are in rebellion and asking Your Honor to notify all the missionaries to take temporary refuge in some other places, therefore you ask me to notify by telegraph the Governor of Kwangsi and through him the officials directly concerned to have the lives and property of the American missionaries, their assistants and their converts amply and satisfactorily protected to send troops there and to have the rebellious men brought to trial and severe punishment.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from the Governor of Kwangsi asking me

to despatch troops for their assistance, and I have already sent two regiments of troops to proceed there via Pak Hoi.

The request of the Governor of Kwangsi to you to notify all the missionaries to take temporary refuge elsewhere is also a precaution for fear any evil might occur, and on receiving the above despatch I have wired to the Governor of Kwangsi asking him to issue strict orders that all the civil and military officials must render full protection to the chapels, missionaries and converts in that vicinity, to have the rebellious men captured and pursued until they are utterly exterminated and to keep the said places in peace."

I also cabled as follows to the State Department duplicating my cablegram to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Learned almost midnight rebellion Nanning Kwangsi Missionaries ordered by me request Governor Kwangsi leave immediately under pledge escort to Wuchow details later.

McWade.

About midnight of Friday, February 28. 1902, I received the following despatch in Chinese from H. E. Teng:

" Hon. Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul.

I have read your reply by wire. Regarding the disturbance in the districts of Nam Ling, Chan On etc. caused by disbanded soldiers I have already despatched troops to attack them and have requested the authorities of Kwangtung province to send troops over here for assistance. As I am afraid that these rebels cannot be cleared at once so I request Your Honor to notify the missionaries to keep out of their way temporarily and in any of the ways they may go, I have already strictly instructed officials to render ample protection to escort the missionaries out of said places. If any evil should occur on their journey, certainly the said officials will be held responsible. Besides this they must act according to what I have wired to you previously, then that may be well done."

At once I replied as follows:

Governor Teng

Kweiling, Kwangsi

Telegram received wire me all developments. I hold you personally responsible for safety lives and property Missionaries and Christian Converts. Viceroy will send you additional troops.

McWade."

(?)

At the same time I cabled as follows to the State Department and to Minister Conger as follows:

Conger Peking

Rebellion Kwangsi cause disbanded soldiers my request Viceroy detail additional troops. Notified Governor hold responsible safety Missionaries converts property. Watching developments.

McWade.

On March 1. 1902, I received the following telegraphed instructions from the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking:

" McWade, Canton.

Telegram received insist with Chinese officials upon complete protection of Missionaries and advise latter as your knowledge of the situation warrants urging them take every precaution Chinese government acknowledges situation at Nanjing very serious and is ordering stringent measures taken keep me posted.

Conger."

Again I wrote to H. E. Viceroy Tao Mu, exhorting energetic action in the protection of the lives and property of our American Missionaries their wives, families assistants and converts and in quelling the rebellion. I also asked him to send me full details of the rebellion and existing conditions in Kwangsi.

I have the honor also to report that the rebels are the late soldiers of Marshal Son, who were disbanded on that official being promoted to the Military Commandership of the Province of Hupeh. It is currently reported among the natives that when Son disbanded his braves he forgot to take their rifles, revolvers and ammunition from them. They are fully equal in training and fighting abilities to the troops that are being sent against them and are being aided by the brigands and other malefactors so numerous

in Kwangsi. They have already defeated at Ling Chow the first Government troops sent against them and have destroyed by fire a village near Nam Ling, where they met with some resistance. Their strength is variously estimated at from 1800 to 5000 men. They are however broken up into small independent bands or commands and will consequently be the more easily defeated. The only real danger that H. E. Teng, has to fear is their possible union under an able soldier. But whilst that event is possible it is not at all probable.

The rebels have, as in the cases of the Triads, Vegetarians, Boxers, and others, a lot of banners with such inscriptions as their leaders imagine, will bring them recruits and, at the same time, strengthen them with the people at large. The inscriptions announce the intention of the rebels to overthrow the ruling Manchu dynasty, to found a new dynasty with a Chinese Emperor on the throne, to take from the rich and to succor the needy.

It should not be forgotten that the famous Taiping Rebellion originated in Kwangsi.

H. E. Viceroy Tao Mu has already despatched 3500 disciplined and well-armed soldiers to Kwangsi, by way of Pakhoi. They will reach there in two weeks from this date, and will doubtless give a good account of themselves, as they will attack the independent rebel commands in detail.

The wires between the outlying telegraph stations in Kwangtung and Kwangsi are down and messages have to be pieced out by "runners" or couriers. The officials at Wuchow do not consider that the state of affairs in their immediate vicinity is at all critical.

I have not yet had a reply from the Rev. Mr. Landis.
I will notify you as soon as I hear from him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Franklin D. Ward

U. S. Consul.

No. 173.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Please inform relative

3/21 or 2/23

ASST. SECRETARY
APR 21 1902

Consulate of the United States,

com

Carroll, Claudia, alias ~~NOTED~~ ^{SOI 4902} FBI BUREAU

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Death of Thomas Stevenson.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the death of an american
naturalized citizen, Thomas Steffenson.

Contra Costa
APR22 1902

No. 173

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 8th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On March 5th, 1902, I received a formal notice from Mr. L. A. Byworth, Harbour Master of the Imperial Maritime Customs of the death from Asiatic Cholera of Thomas Stephenson, Assistant Boat Officer of the Imperial Custom's Service, informing me that the deceased was a naturalized American Citizen. I immediately gave instruction for proper interment of his remains and took charge of his personal effects, etc. His funeral took place at 5 P.M. on that day and the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. A. Nelson of the American Board Mission, at my instance.

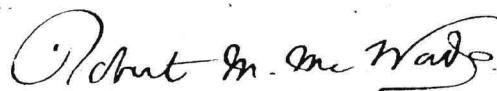
The deceased has a mother and a sister living, and their address is Mrs. F. Stephenson, 5 Crown Terrace, Lair Gate, Beverley, Yorkshire, England.

He lived here in Honam, Canton, with a Chinese woman who bore him two children, both of which are dead. Harbour Master Byworth told me that he, Dr. B. S. Ringer, and two other Custom's employees, who were at the bedside of the deceased before his death heard his last request which is as follows: "that provision must be made from his estate for her." I am also informed that he had adopted two Chinese children, which he had bought. These children are still alive.

An Inventory has been taken, and an Auction of his estate has been arranged according to Regulations.

Later details will follow.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

Enclosure:

Report of Death.

(FORM NO. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, March 6th, 1902.

Name: Thomas Steffensone,Native or naturalized: NaturalizedDate of death: March 5th 1902.Place of death: Hanau, Canton, China,Cause of death: Cholera, Asiatic type,Disposition of remains: Buried in the Foreign Cemetery, Canton,

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None,Disposition of effects: Will report later.Address of family: Mr. T. Steffensone, 5 Rococo Terrace,
Lancaster, Beverly, Yorkshire, England.Family notified: None.Accompanied by relatives: None.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, pages II. page 89.

Remarks:

[SEAL.]

Print on the Wdg.

Consul of the United States.

CONSULAR BUREAU U.S.

Communicate

to Treasury & Navy

H. Navy Govt

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mar 14 9:30 AM 1902

RECEIVED

From Canton

Mar 14, 1902

Received

9:30 A.M.



Fritz Brockelman

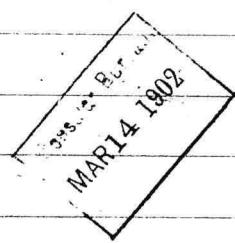
Swedish Norwegian Merchant

Consul died today Rolfe

also sailor French

Gundboat Avalanche

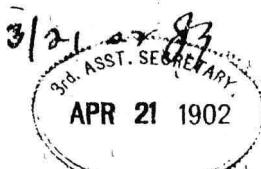
McDade



CONSULAR BUREAU.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

No. 174.



Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 14th 1902

Mr. Robert C. Colgate
To the Department of State

Mr. Colgate
APR 21 1902

in regard to the Regulations for the guidance of missionaries
Subject:

re Missionary Conditions.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting arrival of Mons. Beau, the
French Minister, &c. &c.



Feb. 19th

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 14th 1902

Honorable David J. Heill.
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 110 concerning Missionary Conditions in South China I have the honor to report as follows:

Monsieur P. Dean, the French Minister arrived here from Tientsin, via Hongkong, on the afternoon of March 8, 1902, on the French gun-boat "Decidé." His time was mainly taken up in official calls on the high Chinese Officials and in laying the corner-stone of the new French Post Office on Shamian. During his visit to this Consulate I directed his attention to the action of Mons. Hardouin, the French Consul, regarding the Missionary Regulations. He assured me that he "would take up the matter as soon as he reached Peking." I asked him to consult with the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking.

I am, Sir
Your obedient servant

Robertson one way
U. S. Consul.

D

No. 175.

3/21.02.84



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 15th, 1902.Ack'd by form, and
Copy (in part)
to Treas.

Mr. Robert M. Mellen, Esq.

To the Department of State. Apr. 28/02

Subject:

re Cholera in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting death from cholera of
Thomas Stevenson, David Worcester,
F. A. Brocklehurst, &c. &c.



No: 175

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 15th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 165 concerning the prevalence of Cholera in Canton and vicinity I have the honor to report as follows:

On March 5. 1902 I cabled you as follows:

" Secstate Washington

Thomas Stephenson American Citizen
senior officer Customs service died here today Cholera.
McWade."

The official report concerning the effects of the deceased will be forwarded later. It cannot be presented at this time because claims against the deceased are not all settled and they require thorough scrutiny before settling.

On March 6. 1902, I cabled to the Department as follows:

" Secstate Washington

Cholera increasing. Another European
died today Customs Club closed, employees ordered live boats
on River.

McWade."

The European referred to in the foregoing cablegram was David Duncan, Scotchman, an old and highly valued official of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs. In consequence of the spread and virulence of the disease, Commissioner Morgan, of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, found it imperatively necessary to order the immediate transfer of all their married Custom's Officers (outdoor staff) to a number of commodious junks at Honam Spit, opposite to Shamien. A trained nurse has been provided for them under whose supervision all the cooking etc. for the men is done. Meanwhile the men are kept under observation. The houses that had been occupied by these men, situated on Honam, have all been thoroughly cleaned fumigated, and whitewashed. Large quantities of lime have also been

used on the streets and alleys in the immediate vicinity of those houses. There are no sewers in Honam, which is immediately adjacent to Canton and lies on the South side of the Canton River. As there have been no rains to flush its streets and alleys the stench under the influence of the hot sun is almost unbearable, a condition which helps the spread of Cholera. Although very many deaths have occurred at Honam from Cholera, I cannot truthfully say that the disease has become epidemic. I noticed a marked diminution in the number of cases there within the past five days.

On March 14. 1902 I cabled to the Department as follows:

"Sectate Washington

Fritz Brockelmann Swedish Norwegian
Merchant Consul died today Cholera also sailor French
gunboat Avalanche.

McWade."

Mr. Brockelmann was for over ten years a principal partner in Reuter Brockelmann & Co. a German firm of high standing in South China. His principal customers were leading merchants of New York. He leaves a wife and three children. He was taken ill whilst on the " Powan " travelling from HongKong to Canton. His illness was caused by drinking a glass of water and lasted only eight hours and a half, his death having occurred several hours after arrival at his residence in Shameen. He was interred at the Foreign Cemetery, Macao Fort at a very early hour this morning. For over eight years he has been Merchant Consul in Canton for Sweden and Norway. At my instance the Consular Body, at this port, adopted a minute, this morning, paying a high tribute to his memory and tendering our profound sympathy with his widow in her bereavement.

The deceased sailor on the French Gunboat " Avalanche " was ill for only six hours. Since his death the " Avalanche " has been moved by her Commander from her position immediately opposite the French Consulate, about 100 yards west and immediately opposite the American Consulate. Strange to say the " Avalanche " does not float the yellow flag, customary in such cases, and her crew are not in quarantine for I have met numbers of them on Shameen.

The number of cases in Canton and its immediate vicinity is very much smaller than a week ago and I feel satisfied that the disease is abating. It is a remarkable fact that although several natives have recovered after a violent attack every foreigner afflicted with it has died, after an illness ranging from six to ten hours.

The drought still continues. The wells are all dried up, and the water in the Canton river, which we have to use for all domestic purposes, is very salty and ~~dangerous~~ ^{dangerous} in taste. In the interior the land is so dried up that, as reported to me by the Rev. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission, great cracks and fissures are seen everywhere; The wells are exhausted, and the efforts of the natives to secure a supply of water by digging fresh wells are almost invariably fruitless. The high officials, the literati, and the gentry repair to the temples daily to pray for

rain.

H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs has commanded the Nam Hoi and the Pun U Magistrates to issue Proclamations in their respective districts embodying the following suggestions, which I have prepared at His Excellency's request.

" All of the streets, large and small, and all the drains should be thoroughly flushed with water from the river, and plenty of lime thereafter sprinkled on the streets, and especially where animal matter and other refuse is usually allowed to collect.

After being thoroughly flushed with water from the river the drains should also have lime profusely scattered therein.

All decayed or unripe fruit and vegetables should be immediately destroyed and the sale thereof severely punished.

All vegetables should be thoroughly well cooked before being eaten.

Under no circumstances should water be drank or used for family purposes until it has been boiled for at least half an hour.

Cleanliness of person, of all clothing, of cooking and other utensils and of the interior of every household is essentially necessary.

An excellent precaution against Cholera is for each person to take twice every day five drops of Aromatic Sulphuric Acid in a glass of water which has been well boiled. A small bottle of Aromatic Sulphuric Acid can be easily procured at the Canton Hospital."

I have the honor also to report that I am keeping Dr. John W. Kerr, U. S. Marine Hospital Service at Hong Kong continually posted as to disease developments here. He reports to me in a communication received this morning dated March 14, 1902, that he has found necessary to enforce the Quarantine Law respecting the shipment of fresh vegetables to the Philippine Islands as almost all such "fresh cargoes" come from Canton and its vicinity.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert W. Wade

U. S. Consul.

3/21 or 22

No. 176.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton China, March 17th 1902

Mr. Robert M. All Wade,

To the Department of State.

ack'd by form
Copy to Treas.
April 28/02.

Subject:

re Cholera in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

reporting death of a another victim,
a French Sister.



BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Copy to Treasury for information of the
Marine Hospital Service.

W. W. R.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

April 25, 1902.

As above
N. N. D. G.

No. 176.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 17th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my
No. 175 regarding Asiatic Cholera in
Canton, I have the honor to report
as follows:

Within the past two days the
disease has spread rapidly through Mousska,
at the western end of Canton, where it
has had many native victims. It is
also cutting a wide swath in the southern
suburb, outside of the city walls and
immediately opposite to the Yamen of
the Tartar General. Sister Marie Immaculee,
of the French Convent which is located in
the heart of the city, was attacked by the
disease on Saturday afternoon and died
last night. The French colony are
almost inconsolable over her sad and
untimely death, for she was the youngest

Sister in the community and exceedingly popular with the natives as well as the foreigners of all nationalities.

Houan is still suffering, but I believe that there is a considerable abatement in the number of deaths.

As the native authorities keep no record of the mortality it is almost impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the effects of the disease in this locality. I can, however, say that it has not yet assumed epidemic force.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert Dr. Dr. Wade

U.S. Consul.

Canton, CONSULAR BUREAU.
CONFIRM. COPY TO ARMY
TELEGRAM RECEIVED. *N.N.D.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 18 9 24 AM 1902

From

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE
U.S. RA... GOVT. 9
RECEIVED
Washington, March 18, 1902.

State,

Washington.

Viceroy reports rebellion KwongSi almost crushed... McWade.

30 am.



*Conformed to
McWade Mar 20/1902*

*Ans to Sec
Positive
McWade*



Conrad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MAR 19 9 26 AM 1902

CHIEF CONSUL'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

See State,

From

Canton

MAR 19, 1902

Received

MAR 19 1902

Washi.

Cholera Spreading in

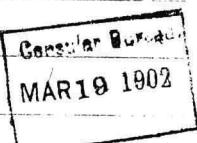
Seingshan abating Canton

M. McCollum

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Confirm. Copy to Treasury & Navy

N. A. D.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

MAR 22 CB 5 GL 32 1902 via E and A Govt.

From

Canton

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED
Secstate, Washington.

Have vigorously protested viceroy Kao against French consuls request
last night for concession railway Samsui to Wuchow and Canton to Sansui
also concession tramways canton to Shekaiung Letter follows.

McWade.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

ACKNOWLEDGE.

FILE.

Received March 21---6:15 A.M.

Deciphered by

MAR 22 1902
B. L. C. A.

, 189 , M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. *to Gork E*

U. S. DEPT. OF STATE P.

22 9 23 AM 1902

From Canton

Conformed to *telegraph*, March 22, 1902

Received 9th A.M.

RECEIVED

W. S. Clark

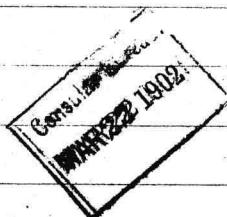


*Cholera raged in Fatschan
abating - decidedly Canton*

McWade

Dr. Brady,
Navy
Dr. Hui
McWade

*Telephoned to *Brady*,
Mar. 22, 1902.*



4/5. or 83



No. 177.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 29, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Rebels in Kwangsi.
Rec'd by forward 13/02

Subject:

Rebels in Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting receipt of instructions from
Minister Cawley, replies from the
Tao-tzu, and confirming telegram.



No. 177

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, March 23rd., 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 172, regarding the rebellion in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:

On March 17. 1902, I received a despatch from Minister Conger, dated Peking, China, March 1. 1902, confirming my telegram of the 27th. and his reply of the 28th. ultimo, and enclosing for my information copy of a note which he had received from the Wai Wu Pu. Said note disclosed the fact that the Chinese Government regarded the situation in Kwangsi as a serious one. Minister Conger's despatch also instructed me that he had on the morning of March 1. 1902, sent another note to the Wai Wu Pu " demanding that prompt and effective measures be taken to afford protection to our people there, and to suppress the uprising. "

As His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, was still confined to bed, I had, on the evening of March 17. 1902, a long conversation with his confidential Secretary and adviser, the Hon. Kung Hsin Chan, in the course of which he informed me, at the Viceroy's request that the Imperial troops were successful in their efforts to crush the rebellion. His Excellency Viceroy Tao had not received any details from the scene of action but expected to receive, the following morning, confirmatory reports of the defeat of the rebels. These, he promised to transmit to me, immediately after their receipt.

On the morning of March 18. 1902, Mr. Kung called on me and said that the Viceroy desired him to report to me, on his behalf that the rebels had received [redacted] crushing defeats but that details were still wanting in the despatches from the Generals in the field. I thereupon cabled as follows, duplicating the message to Minister Conger:

"Secstate Washington
- Viceroy reports rebellion Kwangsi almost
crushed.
McWade."

Having heard a number of disquieting rumors during the day I sent a despatch, that afternoon, to His Excellency Tao, re-citing them and asking for the latest information. In reply I re-

ceived the following despatch from His Excellency early on March 22. 1902:

From H. E. Tao to the Hon. Robert M. McWade U. S. Consul.

Your Honor,

In reply to your despatch of the 11th. day 3rd. moon, saying that you have received reports regarding the rebellion in Kwangsi, to the effect that "it had now spread to four provinces Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow, and that the Imperial troops sent against the rebels at Sek Shing, a district town between Lien Chow and Tien Pak in Kwangtung have been defeated by them. At Poh Pak, a district town to the north-east of Lienchow in Kwangsi, at Foo Chun, a prefectoral town of Yunnan and that the important prefectoral town of Lienchow situated in the Lung Kiang in Kwangsi is held by the rebels in force, that the principal passes leading to the above districts are also held by the rebels, and that as Generals Sou and Ma have reported to me their inability to suppress the rebellions with their troops a request has been sent to Yuan Shih Khai for reinforcement from the North. As it will take over a month for the troops to arrive overland the rebels will be stronger by the time they reach the scene, and that the Commander-in-chief of the rebels is Hung Ming a relation of the leader of the Taiping rebellion, and his second in command is a military graduate of the name of Kwok, therefore asking me to inform you the latest and fullest facts of the situation in order that you may forward the same to Minister Conger at Peking."

I have the honor to state that the reports reached me are that the disbanded soldiers are contriving with the banditti there, although they were in great force but have not captured any towns etc. The additional troops (1000 in all) despatched by me lately to Nam Ling have reported that they did not meet any rebels at Sek Shing. Those robbers who had broken into the prison at Sek Shing are also reported to have been arrested, and that place is not under the force of the rebels, besides they have nothing to do with the banditti in Kwangsi. Those banditti who crowded in the important places between Kwangsi and Yunnan have already been defeated, and nothing is heard that there is disturbance in the vicinity of Kweichow province. In the wires received from the two Generals Sou and Ma, time after time, they have not said a word of their inability to suppress the rebellion with their troops or that a request has been sent to Yuan Shih Khai for reinforcement from the North.

The report that the Commander-in-chief of the rebels is Hung Ming and is a relation of the leader of Taiping rebellion is also falsely told and cannot be believed.

12th. day 2nd. moon 28th. Year K.S.
21st. March 1902.

From British Missionary sources I learned that a body of 300 well-armed bandits had, on March 19. 1902, seized the lekin station near Shun Chow, Kwangsi, had carried off the lekin official, and held him to ransom. The Prefect then telegraphed for more soldiers and for arms and ammunition. Later accounts from the same sources do not indicate that the situation is serious, because the transit trade to Nanning passes through this district, and goods are coming and going as usual. If the transit trade was stopped, even for a few days, the situation would then assume a grave aspect.

A short letter from Miss Carrie R. Prentiss, of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, at Wuchow, received, March 20. 1902, and addressed to Mrs. Nelson, wife of the Rev. Charles A. Nelson, American Bible Mission, Canton, says:

"The Nanning affair seems to be quite serious and the Landis family have left. We hope only for a short time."

I have not heard from the Rev. Martin L. Landis since my despatch to him, quoted in my No. 172 to the State Department but I am fully satisfied of the absolute safety of himself and his family.

As I have already indicated in my despatch No. 172, the districts involved in the present trouble have always been nurseries for revolt against Manchu rule, and it was here in the early 50's that the Tai Ping rebellion originated and flourished. A conservative gentleman of many years practical experience in Chinese affairs, and who has traveled much in South China, says that it is easy to understand why this should be so to any one who has visited the beautiful highlands of western Kwangtung, eastern Kwangsi, and southern Hunan. Geographically, it may be described as the country lying between the North River, the Ho, and the West Rivers with, as a Northern boundary, the great chain of hills known as the Ling or ridge. The area is about 15,000 square miles and comprises some of the most picturesque and charming scenery it is possible to conceive.

Two of the natural divisions are inhabited by the Qu tribes, who are perfectly independent of all Chinese control in their own country. In all the centuries that have elapsed since the Chinese race arrived in this part of the world, neither they nor their Manchu conquerors have been able to subdue these hardy and valiant mountaineers. It is a matter of history that force, bribery and treachery have each in turn been tried in vain and that the Qu's are still Qu's and not Chinese. It is also worthy of note that, under the shadow of this imposing Ling, or ridge, which runs from the seaboard westwards until it is lost in the great table lands of Central and Western Asia, are to be found some of the most untameable and independent people that ever existed. Outside of the fact that, in this district, there exists today two communities of people who have been independent from time immemorial, the country, itself, is naturally one in which military operations by a force, however well organized or equipped, would be eminently hazardous against a determined enemy. The resources of the extensive and fertile valleys, within these 15,000 square miles of country, in all

that is necessary for human existence and comfort are almost as boundless as they are rarely equalled. The inhabitants are decidedly distinct in character, physique, and modes of life from all others of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Stalwart, fair and ruddy in complexion, addicted to out-door life and exercises, tireless on the march, good horsemen, and keen sportsmen it is little wonder that from them were recruited the brave and well-disciplined soldiers, composing the Yellow, Black and Red Flag forces. They were really the hardy highlanders from the Ling, and when Marshal Su disbanded them, leaving them unpaid for their martial services and with arms in their hands, and amply equipped with ammunition he made a grave mistake. He was guilty of an error of judgement that may, hereafter, be fraught with serious consequences to the power and influence of the Manchu dynasty in South China. Some well-informed Chinese characterize his action by a stronger and an uglier phrase, and in proof of their accusation point to the circumstance that many of the rebels are using smokeless powder. "The Chinese here" they declare, "have no smokeless powder. Where then did the rebels get it? It must have been furnished by the emissaries of some foreign nation, by guilty connivance, and with a base end in view, so far as present peace in China is concerned."

It is a matter of common talk amongst the Chinese literati and gentry that a recent demand has come from Kwangsi for arms and ammunition, with the added statement that the authorities have not sufficient on hand to arm their braves and fight the rebels successfully. A high official assures me that the same condition largely prevails in Kwangtung. If the authorities lack arms it is plain that they will have difficulty in preserving the peace.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert Innes Wade.

U. S. Consul.

4/6 or 8/3

No. 178.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 25th 1892

Mr. Robertall. McNamee,

To the Department of State

Act 1st pier
Act 2nd by form
Act 3rd may 1/02

Subject:

Shantou-Canton American Railway.

Abstract of Contents.

re proposed French interference, &c. and
confirming telegram,

Enclosing, copy of Despatch No. 108 to Minister Chung.



No. 118

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

March 25th 1902

Honorable David J. Hill
Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of my despatch No. 108, to the Hon. Cedric T. Conner, U. S. Minister at Peking, regarding foreign interference with the proposed local terminals of the Hankow-Canton American Rail-

I am, Sir,
Com obedient servant

Robert D. Mac Wade

U. S. Consul

103

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, March 25th. 1902.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking,
China.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 91 - Marked "Confidential" - regarding foreign interference with the proposed local terminals of the Hankow-Canton American Railway I have the honor to report as follows:

Having ascertained through personal observation that the working force of coolies at the Wongsha Embankment had been increased to upwards of 3000 men and women I communicated with Captain J. W. Rich Chief Consulting Engineer of H. H. Sheng, and learned from him that the work now so vigorously prosecuted, both on the sea-wall and the embankment, would be practically valueless and largely a detriment to the successful prosecution of the plans of the American-China Development Company, so far as the local terminals of the American Railway at Canton were concerned. I notified H. H. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, of all the facts thereon and entered a formal and vigorous, yet courteous protest against the further continuance of the work. On the same day, March 4. 1902, I cabled as follows to you, sending at the same time a duplicate of that cablegram to the State Department:

Conger Peking.

Please urge Wai Wu Pu command Viceroy Tao Mu stop immediately all Wongsha embankment work interferes with American terminals Have again protested Viceroy.

McWade.

At 6 P. M. on March 5. 1902 I received the following telegraphic reply and instructions from you:

McWade Canton.

Have requested foreign office order Wong Sha work stopped you will continue protest against any interference with terminal or other rights Hankow railway.

Conger.

Notwithstanding your protest to the Wai Wu Pu work on the sea-wall and the embankment ~~still continued~~, for upwards of two weeks. As H. H. Tao Mu was still ~~now~~ confined to bed and utterly unable to receive visitors, on account of extreme physical prostration, from phthisis, I discussed the subject with the Hon. Kung Hsin Chan, his confidential secretary and adviser, and urged that peremptory orders should be given for the stoppage of the work. He assured me of his conviction that the reasons which I advanced were potential, that my request was an eminently proper one and that it would be complied with. He kept his word and the work was immediately stopped.

Early on the morning of March 21, 1902, I learned from a thoroughly reliable source that Monsieur Charles Hardouin, Consul of France at this port, had forwarded at a late hour ~~last~~ night, a despatch to H. H. Tao Hu, requesting the latter to give his consent to and grant a Concession to a Franco-Belgian Company for the construction of a line or lines of railway, for freight and passenger purposes, from San Sui to Wuchow. "That railway," he added "would be a continuation of the proposed Franco-Belgian line from Canton to San Sui, for which he would not now press ... Tao Hu for a concession, but will wait, before doing so, for further arrangement with the American Railway!" He also asked H. E. Tao Hu "for permission to build or construct a tramway or tramways, for passengers and freight, from Canton to Shek Lung." Shek Lung, one of the richest and most populous silk producing towns in this Province of Kwangtung, is in the District of Tung Kun, - east from Canton and distant therefrom about thirty miles.

Recognizing the fact that Mons. Hardouin was seeking privileges which would be inimical to the interests of the American Railway and of its various branch lines or "feeders" - the plans for which are being prepared by Captain Rich under the superintendence of H. E. Sheng - I promptly forwarded the following protest to Viceroy Tao:

Canton, China, March 21st 1902.

His Excellency Tao Hu

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

Again I enter my earnest protest against any permission whatever or any concession whatever being accorded to the French Consul or any other party or parties for railways or lines of railways in Kwangtung or Kwangsi that will be parallel with or competitors of the American-China Development Company, of the American Railway, or of the plans of branch railways therefor which are being prepared under the superintendence of H. E. Sheng Taotai.

I also earnestly protest against any Concession for French or other foreign lines of tramways, because such lines will be in competition with the American Railway and not in accord with the plans of H. E. Sheng Taotai.

With earnest assurances of profound esteem and cordial friendship

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

On the same day, March 21st. 1902, I cabled as follows to you also sent a duplicate cablegram to the State Department:

Conquer, Peking.

Have vigorously protested Viceroy Tao against French Consul's request last night for concession railway

Sansui to Wuchow and Canton to Sansui also concession
tramways Canton to Sheklung. Letter follows.

McWade.

Late that afternoon I had a confidential chat with Mr. Kung and, as a result, H. H. Tao Mu, notified Mons. Hardouin that he (Tao) had no authority to grant the desired concessions or permits but would forward Mons. Hardouin's despatch to the Wai Wu Pu for their consideration. H. H. transmitted the despatch to the Wai Wu pu, that evening, accompanying it with a strictly private note advising against favorable action.

In consequence of the receipt of a letter of instructions from you dated Peking, March 5. 1902 and received by me on March 20 1903, requesting me to "advise you fully upon the questions of fact whether the contemplated French concessions are rival railways detrimental to the business of the American line, or parallel to the Hankow-Canton line injurious to the latter's interests within the area served by its branch or main lines" I cabled twice upon Mons. Hardouin at the French Consulate but was unable to see him. He is suffering from a cardiac trouble and his office hours are consequently extremely short - from 10 A. M. until noon. Finally I succeeded in arranging a conference with him. It took place at this Consulate after five o'clock, this afternoon, March 25. 1902, and resulted as follows:

Mons. Hardouin informed me that he had no plans of the proposed French railway lines, that no sectional surveys had been made, and that the only surveys he knew of or had seen were "rough surveys."

Consul McWade- What do you mean by "rough surveys?"

Consul Hardouin- Oh, lines drawn on an ordinary map of Kwangtung. You have seen that map in my office.

Consul McWade- Not with those lines on it. Can I see it and note from it where you are desirous of running or constructing your proposed railways, your terminals, depots, etc?

Consul Hardouin- Well, I suppose so; but that map won't tell you anything, for there are no plans made yet.

Consul McWade- I would like to see it anyhow. You can surely tell me, without its help, the districts which you wish to traverse and the towns you want as feeders for your main line?

Consul Hardouin- Yes, I can tell for some of them-but only in a general way, for we do not know yet all the places that we may want on our lines. We want to have one line from Canton to San Sui and also to Fatshan. We ought to have a depot at Wongsha.

Consul McWade- Wongsha is the recognized local terminal of the American Railway, and it would be absurd to run parallel or competing lines there, or to the places which you have mentioned - San Sui and Fatshan. Such lines would simply starve through a ruinous competition.

Consul Hardouin- I suppose they would. But we must come into Canton, and that is the only way, so far as I can see. If we try to come in by some other way we would have to construct a large number of high bridges, and that

would be so costly as to use up all the profits for years and years. I told that to the Viceroy and, besides, I said that if those bridges had to be built for our railways China ought to pay for their construction!

Consul McWade- Surely you didn't say to Tao Mu that the Chinese Empire ought to build the bridges for the French Railways?

Consul Hardouin- Surely I did. Why, Mr. McWade, to construct those bridges would cost us millions on millions of francs.

Consul McWade- By the way, what is the capital of your Company?

Consul Hardouin- I think about one million of francs.

Consul McWade- That is a very small sum for such an expensive undertaking. Is that capital all paid up?

Consul Hardouin- Oh, no-not yet! You see it is hard to keep a lot of money like that together, for men always like to get interest on their money and they can't get interest on it when it is lying idle. Besides, there's nothing certain about these railways of ours out here yet; that is we do not know what we will do until we get permission from the Viceroy.

Consul McWade- How can you expect the Viceroy to give you permission to construct lines of railways when you are unable to tell him where you want to go? That would be roving permission.

Consul Hardouin- Oh, we could tell him in time if he would only say that we'd get the Concession. He knows that we want to go from Canton through Kwangsi and so on to Tonquin.

Consul McWade- Who are the capitalists behind your scheme?

Consul Hardouin- The Yunnan syndicate.

Consul McWade- I suppose M. Doumer, the Governor of Indo-China, is interested in this matter also?

Consul Hardouin- Well, yes, He takes an interest in it. He has been and is a great help to me. He is a good man and a progressive man, with plenty of enterprise and business prudence.

Consul McWade- I think it would be a good idea for you to communicate with your principals and suggest to them the advisability of tapping Canton at a different point from Wongsha and of avoiding the towns or districts which the American Company has already fixed upon and for which, I understand, plans were prepared some time ago.

Consul Hardouin- Oh, I believe we thought about these things long before your people.

Consul McWade- Did you do anything else, outside of thinking?

Consul Hardouin- (Laughingly) No, we didn't. But you yourself must remember that we had bad times here then!

Consul McWade- What date do you mean.-

Consul Hardouin- Why, the crisis in 1900! That was when we were talking about these proposed railways.

Consul McWade- Would you be surprised to learn that the American Company was ~~long~~ doing some thinking-and some acting as well in 1899? Also that some contracts and other legal agreements were signed on their behalf in that

year, possibly a month or so before it?

Consul Hardouin - My people have been misinformed in that case. And so have I. Is there no way in which we can reach an agreement?

Consul McWade - Most assuredly. Let the high contracting parties meet and settle the business amicably. The Americans are not grabbers; and their present opposition is not a factious one. Their interests must however, be fully protected. If it is essential for the prosperity of your contemplated railroad that you must have a terminus in Canton why do you not discuss with your syndicate the feasibility of a joint Belt line. Remember I have no authority to make any such suggestion - I merely use the remark tentatively.

Consul Hardouin - I don't see where we can come in. You have Wongsha and your plans embrace Fatshan and San Sui. How are we then to cover the Southern part of the Province and to go on through Kwangsi? Look at the multitude of canals, and creeks, and rivers we will have to cross. I don't see how we can do it.

Consul McWade - That may not be your fault - but it's your misfortune. Do not forget that our people have gone ahead with their plans, that they have spent considerable time and money in the preparation of their sectional and other surveys, and that they will shortly, I have every reason to believe, begin the actual work of construction. Permit me to assure you that if there is any way, consistently with my duty, in which I can help you it will be a source of sincere pleasure to me.

Consul Hardouin - I thank you. Let us think it over and have some talk about it another time.

That remark closed the conference which was, throughout of an entirely cordial nature.

Summarized, the situation is briefly: The proposed French lines of railway, tramways, etc. are still in the air; no plans have been prepared for them; no money has been put up for them; no local terminals have been decided on; and only a few places are spoken of incidentally as feeders or fit places for branch lines. Any concession that they may seek should therefore be viewed with suspicion. A Frenchman who figured here for several weeks as the alleged promoter of the proposed French syndicate of capitalists has just left for Paris. I am told that, before his departure he informed Consul Hardouin of his intention to open up negotiations with the Hon. William Barclay Parsons, President of the American-China Development Company.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

No. 179.

Strictly Confidential



CONSULAR BUREAU.

Consulate of the United States, ACKNOWLEDGED,

Canton, China, March 20, 1902. With approval.

Mr. Robertall Wade.

To the Department of State.

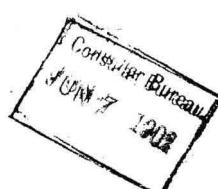
Subject:

Act June 7th

Missionary troubles in South China.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting about a conference held with the
French Consul General Hardouin, etc. etc.



Strictly Confidential.

No. 179.

Consulate of the United States,

Castine, China, March 25th, 1902

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 170,
concerning missionary troubles in South China,
I have the honor to report as follows:

Monsieur Maclaine, Consul of France at
Castine, held a conference with ^{to day} us regarding the
Missionary Regulations which, as noted in
my No. 166, we have adopted, jointly, for the
guidance of our respective missionaries, &c.
He earnestly assured me that he has absolutely
and positively refused to interfere at any time
in purely Chinese affairs, that he will not do
interfere hereafter, and that he has arranged
with Mons. Beau, the French Minister at
Peking to take up the entire subject with the
French Foreign Office, with a view to the Vatican
being urgently requested to issue peremptory
instructions to all French missionaries in
China to abstain, in toto, from interference

in cases that are purely Chinese and of a
diplomatic character. He desired that M^s Beau
had thoroughly discussed the Amimianary
Regulations with him, that he strongly favored
their universal adoption and that he spoke in
high praise of my efforts in preparing them
and in urging their adoption by all foreigners.
M^s Beau, continued Mr. Hardouin, is not
a sectarian. He is a broad-minded, liberal
man, and intended to take up this subject
with your American minister, the Hon. Mr.
Augur, and also with the other foreign ministers.
As this conference is entirely confidential, he
added, I don't want you to tell your
minister anything of what I have disclosed.
Besides, what took place between my minister
and myself was strictly private.

In reply I informed M^s Hardouin
that my first duty was to my Government
and that I could not do otherwise than
communicate the entire facts to the State
Department and to Minister Augur. I
reminded him that his request for secrecy
was made at the close of the conference,
and added that my communication to the

Department and to Minister Cunard would be Strictly Confidential. He looked a little worried and said that if his disclosure leaked out his position with his Government and with his allies, especially, would be painful and embarrassing. He recognized the truth of my reasons and hoped that I would so write my communication that Minister Cunard would not feel free to intimate to Minister Bear that he knew the latter's views regarding the missionary question. M. Bear, he concluded, will be sure to tell them all himself, to Minister Cunard.

Yours, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Robert W. Ward
U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
ACKNOWLEDGED.
No. 180.



Consulate of the United States,
- Canton, China, March 27, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. also Wade.

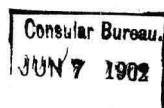
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Rebellion in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting information received by wire
from Governor Teng & confirming telegrams
received from him ~~as to~~ the situation.



No. 180.

Consulate of the United States,

Castou, China, March 29th 1902

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The further continuation of my
M. 177, regarding the rebellion in Kwangtung
I have the honor to report as follows:

The consequence of the receipt of disquieting
rumors I telegraphed to Governor Yang for
a truthful statement of actual existing
conditions in Kwangtung. His reply is as
follows:

"American Consul McCord,

Rebels are still in Haining,
Kwangtung. Viceroy's reinforcement is
about to arrive. General Sou's troops
are already in Haining. I have already
ordered recruitment of more soldiers to
join together and surround the place.

Instructions have been given to all the
officials to provide soldiers for any
American missionaries that may still

be in Kwangsi, and to escort them
to Wuchow.

Teng, Governor of Kwangsi,
Kwei-ting-yamen.

At my instance H. C. Tao-ellu, Viceroy of the
Two-ways, has decided to send forthwith
another regiment of drilled troops to reinforce
those already in the field under the command
of General Sou and General Olla.

I am happy to be able to report that
merchandise of all sorts continues to pass
freely through the usual business channels in
Kwangsi and that there is no visible interrupt
to or decrease of the volume of trade usual
in that disturbed section.

Yours, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. Mc Ward
U. S. Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

129 9 10 AM 1902

From

THE CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

ICB.Q.RA . 16-Govt. Via E & A. 7:50 am.

Canton, March 29, 1902.

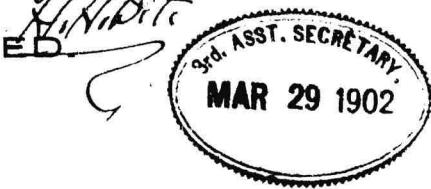
SecState,

Washington.

Twenty deaths plague TsangShing; sporadic cholera Sheklung and TungKun.

Cholera Canton almost disappeared.

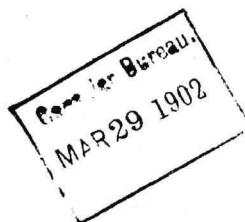
McWade.



Received & to
31/62 M.

Confirmed &
Treasury 31/62 M.

Telephoned to M.T.S.
March 29, 1902



CONSULAR BUREAU.
No. 181. *Copy to the Treasury*
U. S. D. S. ACKNOWLEDGE



Consulate of the United States,

Castor, China, March 29th, 1902.

Mr. Robert A. McCauley

To the Department of State.

ACK'D by form

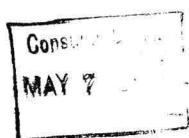
*Copy to Treasury

Subject: May 8/02.

Chronic Cholera.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting that Cholera was spreading rapidly in Hangchow, and confirming telegram despatched re outbreak of plague in Tsingchow. to. 600.



No. 181.

Consulate of the United States,

Cañon, China, March 29th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my
No. 176 regarding the spread of Asiatic Cholera
in Cañon and vicinity, I have the honor
to report as follows:

The Mayor, Town, Magistrate of the
Huangshan District, which has a population
of considerably over 1,000,000, reported to
me on the morning of March 19, 1902, that
Cholera was spreading rapidly through his
district and that several hundred natives
had fallen victims. I thereupon cabled to
the Department as follows, sending at the
same time a duplicate despatch to Minister
Conger, at Peking:

"Secstate, Washington;

Cholera spreading in Huangshan.
abating Cañon.

McWade.

I was, I can assure you, very glad to be able to add that the disease was abating at this port, among its victims, since my No. 176, were two Sisters belonging to the French convent, one of whom died here on Shawan. Among the native victims was Yee Yam Fui, the proprietor of six large drug-stores and dispensaries in which he drove a thriving business in a Cholera mixture, which he asserted was a specific for Cholera. He employed upwards of 1000 workmen and coolies in the preparation of his "medicines", and was a Mandarins, by purchase.

On learning from Missionary sources and from Chinese officials that about two hundred deaths from Cholera had occurred in Fatshan within the past two days, and that the disease was apparently spreading rapidly, I cabled on March 23, 1902, as follows, duplicating my cablegram to Minister Cooper:

"See state, Washington.

Cholera raging in Fatshan.
abating decidedly Canton.

McWade."

On March 29, 1902, I received the following official report from the Rev. Andrew Beattie, M. A., American Presbyterian Mission:

"Shekking, March 26, 1902,

Dear Counsel McWade,

I have just spent three days in the district city of Tsang Tsing and find that there is considerable plague there. About 20 deaths from it were reported within the last two weeks. Some cases of Cholera are reported in the neighborhood of Shekking and Tungkun city, but I have not been able to ascertain to what extent the disease prevails.

Yours truly,

(Rev. Andrew Beattie.)

Immediately after its receipt I cableled to the Department as follows, also transmitting a duplicate to Consul Mr. Cooper, at Peking:

"Seestate, Washington,

Twenty deaths plague Tsangtsing,
Sporadic Cholera Shekking and
Tungkun. Cholera Canton almost
disappeared. McWade.

It is pleasant to be able to add that
the long-prayed-for rains have at last made
their welcome appearance and that there
are no signs of plague either in Canton
or in its vicinity.

Yours, Sir.

Your Obedient Servant,

Robert Dr. Fox Wadsworth

U. S. Consul.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MB.CM.KQ. 13

From CANTON,



SECSTATE,
Washington.

Received 2:15 a.m.,
April 2, 1902.

Mrs. Charles Patten, American Presbyterian mission, died

last evening cholera.

McWade.

Telegrams to
Rev. Mr. Mission of Rev.
Bob P. for
Church - Apr. 2, 1902
Confirmed Apr. 4, 1902
To R. Stanley Cornwall
Apr. 9, 1902

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

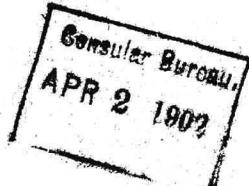
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CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

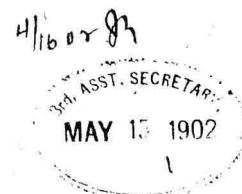
RECEIVED

See letter Apr. 7, 1902 from
R. Stanley Cornwall.

Bob L. S. Ave
156 S Ave



No. 182



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 7th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Allendale

To the Department of State.

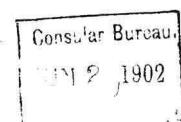
Subject:

Acting
May 15, 1902
June 2, 1902
O. C. W.

on Missionary Regulations

Abstract of Contents.

Inclusing communication received
from Rev. J. C. Foster of Swatow
and from H. C. Foster, Vicar of
of the Tukkiang.



No. 182

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 7th, 1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 179, concerning Missionary Regulations in South China, I have the honor to report as follows:

I am desirous of placing Mons. Hardouin, the French Consul at this port in a proper light before you, so that whilst judging his conduct, you may have some idea of the difficulties with which he has to contend. I learned from him, and from other sources as well, that all of the young French Missionaries are in thorough accord with him and endorse his action in endeavoring to enforce the Missionary Regulations. Two or three of the oldest priests continue to make trouble for him, however, and as they are the Consultors of the French Bishop, Monsignor Merel, it is easy for them to put obstacles in his way.

"The Bishop," he says, "visits me today and after a talk assures me that he is perfectly satisfied with our arrangements for harmony etc.

He leaves me feeling comfortable, with that assurance and, behold, two days afterwards, I receive a letter from him going all the other way! I see the reason—the Consultors have done the business.

I am disgusted with them!"

The following letter which I have just received from the Rev. J. M. Foster, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow will give you an idea of the questionable conduct of Pere Verdeille, a French Missionary in the Swatow District.

Swatow April 1st. 1902.

Hon. R. M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:

Enclosed are letters sent me by the Military Mandarin, Wu Ka-Wo, who is at present stationed near the place where trouble arose during my absence in Siam. He praises us for our stand in the matter, telling them that the people are their subjects and they should treat them according to law and settle the case justly. He objects that the French Missionary, Pere Verdeille, does not take that ground and encloses letters from that Missionary insisting that he, the Mandarin, is being deceived and must settle the case as he, Pere Verdeille, has asked that it be settled.

My letter to him was also sent to Pere Verdeille, I do not know with what ^{coment}, and he wrote me upbraiding me for certain statements about the old man who was captured having been seized by one who was then in the hands of certain men claiming to belong to this Mission. If such an expression was used it was the use of this man's name as representing the side of the case ^{that} rather than the individual himself. ~~Tant~~ is a trifling detail. He also intimates that he has sent to the Consul ~~about~~ a man who has attended one of our chapels having led idolatrous processions

and compelled his Mission adherents to follow. As soon as I can get to the place, or see persons from there, I will do my best to get at the truth of the matter. Pere Verdeille is sometimes easily alarmed, as when he wired that he was surrounded by 5000 banditti. - I do not wonder that he is an alarmist as he has really carried matters with a rather high hand and may fear that people will get back at him. I was a trifle amused at an account given by a neighbor of his as to how he put an upper story on his chapel; first, by taxing each household in the village \$6.00 and in other villages a dollar; the men must do a certain amount of work and feed themselves; when they were recreant to duty he went after them into the fields and drove them in with a rattan. That is one way of bringing things to pass in the Mission field, and rather effective too.

Mr. Waters tells me he has a picture of that market of which you spoke to the Bishop, showing the cross over the doorway and they have a copy of the paper bearing the Bishop's imprimatur which was posted there. If they do not protect the place it is rather odd they should put up the sign they do over chapels there and the Bishop issue directions as to the conduct of the place.

There is no especial disturbance now, but I hear that Deputy of whom I wrote you as being at the Chao-Yang District Yamen and scheming to get Tang Gek-Lang to the Fu, is very active, the Yamen people say he is a member of the French Mission and working hard for them. This is an arm of influence they understand well.

We are very busy and work is progressing.

Yours Sincerely,

J. M. Foster.

As I have already intimated to you I have no doubt whatever of my ability to bring about general harmony amongst all the Missionaries and their converts. Tact and firmness are all that is really required in dealing with the matter. If the British and German Ministers at Peking respect the urgent wishes of their respective Consuls at this port they will unite in endorsing the Missionary Regulations and will thus bring about a much desired era of harmony and friendly goodwill amongst ^{get} all professing Christians, Clergymen and others, throughout the Empire of China.

I have today received the following despatch from H. E. Tao Mu on that subject:

"Your Honor:

In reply to your despatch of the 4th. day, 2nd. moon, ^{had} informing me that after you have ^{had} several friendly conferences with the Consuls of H. B. M. and Germany, they have agreed to transmit to their respective Ministers at Peking despatches, requesting permission to join with you in issuing Regulations for the guidance of Missionaries, and you are firmly of the opinion that when the British and the German Consuls have united with you through the permission of their Ministers, that those clan fights etc. will be stopped, and that the peace and harmony will reign in the hearts and minds of all the people, natives as well as foreigners. I have very great pleasure to say that for such excellent friendly benefit to the people and the kindness of yourself and the Consuls of Britain and Germany I feel extremely grateful indeed, and I will write to various officials on the subject after you have duly arranged with the above named Consuls."

All of the Chinese officials, from the lowest Mandarin up to H. E. Viceroy Tao command our Missionary Regulations heartily and sincerely.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert In One Wadp.

U. S. Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE *P* TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

APR 9 30 AM 1902

From

Canton

Apr 8, 1902,

Received Apr 9 20 A.M.

Confidential
Apr 10/1902

Trans

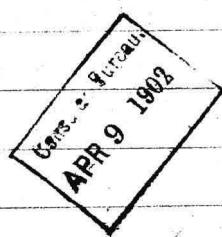
RECEIVED

Cholera epidemic

at Honan almost

disappeared Canton

McClellan



CONSULAR BUREAU.
ACKNOWLEDGE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE P

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

RECEIVED
APR 9 1902
1000 SECRETARY

APR 9 1902

From

Canton

Apr 9 1902

Received 9 30 A.M.

CLARKY OFFICE
RECEIVED

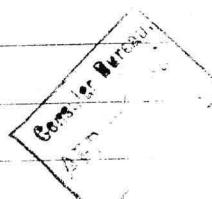
Sec State,

Washn.

CONFIRMED
APR 10 1902
CANTON

Governor Teng informs me
Rebels Kwanghe defeated
and being pursued
Imperial troops our
missionaries safe

McClade



No. 183.

Am. Envoy

Consulate of the United States,

Legation, Peking, April 10, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Colawade

To the Department of State.

Act May 31, 1902.

Subject:

Rebellion in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

reporting receipt of telegraphic news
from Governor Sung of Kwang Si.



No. 183

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 10th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 180 regarding rebellion in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, April 9, 1902, I received the following despatch from H. E. Governor Teng Chan Nok of Kwangsi:

* Kwei Ling Yamen,
Kwangsi, April 9th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul,
Canton.

The rebels under Wong Sz Lum have been scattered by the military officer Luk Wing Ting an officer under the Ma Taotai; he is now chasing the remainder of the rebels. Their dens in the districts of Nam Ling, Noh Fun and Luk Tim have been destroyed by General Wong and of those troops sent here on the 17th. and 18th. day last month (26th. and 27th. March). The Taotai Cheong attacked the rebels at Loi Pan and has gained two victories, but many of the rebels are still on the roads leading to Pak Sek and Nam Ling to rob passers by, so there is insufficient of force for protection. I was told that your missionaries, after having received telegraphic advices from you and the Soon Fa Magistrate, have left for Ng Chow in company with the Taotai Fung,

Teng Chan Nok,

Governor of Kwang Si."

Immediately after translating the foregoing at 5.30 p.m. I cabled as follows to the Department, duplicating at the same time my despatch to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking:

* See State Washington

Governor Teng informs me rebels Kwangsi defeated and being pursued Imperial troops. Our Missionaries safe.

McWade."

This afternoon I received the following self-explanatory despatch from H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs:

* Your Honor:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated 2nd. day 3rd. moon, saying that you have received disquieting information regarding the rebellion in Kwang Si Province, and asking me to give you full particulars of the present conditions, so that you may transmit them to the State Department at Washington and H. E. Minister Conger at Peking for their informations.

Lately, I have frequently received telegrams from the Governor of Kwangsi, regarding the rebellion there, every time reporting the situation to be quieter and quieter. I also received the telegram of the 24th. day 2nd. moon from Wong Yuen Kwo, the General of Tsoh Kong, saying that the rebels who occupied the Noh Wun, a place between Yam Chow and Kwangtung, on hearing of the arrival of the Shui Yuen troops whom had accompanied them have retreated to Luk Wah, where again they have been defeated on the 17th. day and their dens have already been swept to the ground.

At present, orders have been given to the gentries that they shall order constables to trace the whereabouts of the robbers, and should there be any left they must be pursued entirely and there must not remain any of such evils. Except the above named places, nothing serious is reported. Although the Kwangsi Province is under my jurisdiction, and very far from here, of the conditions there I cannot be fully aware, nor can I know promptly all the services that the Governor of Kwangsi should arrange with General So. Whenever they ask for assistance from me, I have never refused to send it immediately. The contents of your despatch, saying you had heard that Governor Ting has telegraphed to the Grand Council for help and tendering his resignation I have never heard.

3rd. day 3rd. moon 28th. year K.S.
10th. April 1902.

The foregoing are respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert McWade

U. S. Consul.

1 P TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From

Canton

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

APR 11 1902

(a)

Apr 11, 1902

Received 9:33 A.M.

Secstate,

Plague epidemic (confirmed towns)
and large villages (lowes)

near Yerungkong Kwantung

McClellan

No. 184.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 11th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. Allendale,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Act by forward
26-1902

in re Asiatic Cholera.

Abstract of Contents.

confirming telegrams despatched
and report received from Dr. Hobson.

Five telegrams
need were sent to
measured



No. 184

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 11th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 181, regarding the spread of Asiatic Cholera in Canton and vicinity, I have the honor to report as follows:

On April 2. 1902 I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to the U. S. Minister Conger at Peking.

"Seestate Washington

Mrs. Charles Patton American

Presbyterian Mission died last evening Cholera.

McWade."

A pathetic circumstance in connection with the death of Mrs. Patton may be noted. Six weeks ago she gave birth to a female baby named, Isabel Rose Patton, and for a time seemed to recuperate satisfactorily. The climatic conditions ~~were~~ ^{were}, however, against her, and when she was attacked, she had not strength ^{enough} enough to resist the onset of the disease. Her husband is a highly respected and zealous Missionary, connected with the American Presbyterian Mission here, and all classes unite ^{in sympathy} with him over his bereavement. Mrs. Patton was interred in the Foreign Cemetery near Macao Fort, the services being conducted by the Rev. H. V. Noyes, D.D. of the same Mission.

In response to my Circular Note, O. S. Townsend, M.D. and the Rev. E. B. Ward of the United Brethren in Christ Mission, call-

ed at this Consulate on April 8th. 1902, and reported that whilst the Cholera gave some signs of decreasing in the Western part of Monam, it was epidemic in the Eastern and other sections of that island. They added that the coffin shops were all very busy and that the disease they feared would go all over the island before it ~~had~~ subsided. Acting on their information, I cabled the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

"See state Washington

Cholera epidemic at Monam.

almost disappeared Canton.

McWade."

This morning April 11. 1902, I received the following self-explanatory despatch from Dr. Dobson of the American Presbyterian Mission:

Young Kong,

Kwangtung,

April 2. 1902.

"Hon. Robert M. McWade,

U. S. Consul,

Canton,

China.

Dear Sir:

Plague still epidemic in neighboring towns and large villages. Cholera has not yet made its appearance as far as I can ascertain.

This city has little or no plague at present.

Yours truly,

W. H. Dobson, M.D.

Dr. Dobson's letter had to be sent by runners, a large part of the way, and that explains its delay in reaching me. It was written evidently on the night of April 2, 1902 and handed to the runners the following day. Immediately on its receipt I cabled to the Department as follows, transmitting a copy thereof to U. S. Minister Conger at Peking:

"Seestate Washington

Plague epidemic towns and large villages
near Yeung Kong Kwangtung.

McWade."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

No. 185.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

April 15th 1892

Mr. Robertall, Mr. Wade.

To the Department of State

Oct 20th 31/02

Subject:

Rebellion in Kiang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy of my despatch to eliminate

danger at Peking re rebellion in Kiang Si.



No. 185

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

April 15th 1892

Honorable

David S. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of my despatch No. 116, to the Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking, concerning the rebellion in Kuangsi.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Scott

W. D. Conant

16

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, April 15th. 1902.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking,

China.

Sir:

The British Consul at Wuchow reports today that the situation there is unchanged, ^{that} the usual channels of trade are opened, that trade between Wuchow and Nanning is uninterrupted, and that the rebels are all west of Nanning, which is held by Marshal Sou. Verbal assurances from the Viceroy's Yamen are to the effect that the Imperial Troops are pursuing the retreating and dispersed rebels, with the avowed object of exterminating them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul.

No. 186.

See
W.W.

Consulate of the United States,

Castor, Abyssinia, May 15th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. McDonald,

To the Department of State.

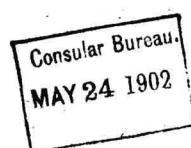
Oct 15th 1902
Rec'd by
as per
31-1902

Subject:

re Announced purchase of arms, &c. in Kwangtung

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing Copy of despatch to H. S.
Minister, Peking, re announced purchase
of arms & ammunition in Kwangtung.



No. 100

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 15th. 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

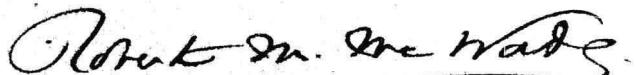
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of my despatch to U. S. Minister Conger at Peking in re rumoured purchase of arms and ammunition in Kwangtung.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

117.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, April 15th. 1902.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking,
China.

Sir:

I have learned that Sir Ernest Satow, H. H. M's Minister at Peking, has telegraphed to the Hon. James Scott, Acting British Consul General at this port that application has been made to the Diplomatic Body at Peking to permit the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, to purchase arms and ammunition. Sir Ernest Satow's dispatch also instructs Consul Scott to investigate and ascertain the truth of a report that arms and ammunition are being secretly purchased by the Canton Government, and landed in Canton or elsewhere in the Two Kwangs.

Exhaustive inquiries on my part have failed to find any evidence whatever of the landing at this port of either arms or ammunition. Towards the latter end of March I received a despatch from H. H. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, enclosing a communication from Yee, the Acting Magistrate of the Lingshan District, which stated that the latter had received a report from General Lee, at Pakhoi, to the effect that the rebels and robbers there had been supplied with guns and gunpowder by a German Convert at Pakhoi. I know General Lee very well and feel almost safe in saying that he would not make a report of that sort unless he was sure of his facts. I do not know of any place except HongKong where either the authorities or the Rebels could obtain arms or ammunition. In Macao, the Portuguese Government's representative has confiscated all the arms there and permits are not issued for the sale of arms in that colony. In other words the purchase and sale of arms are absolutely prohibited in Macao. There are reports, which, I have reason to believe, are baseless, that French Merchants are selling arms to the natives. I think they are baseless because my investigations of them have invariably resulted in finding out that no arms were landed in the places indicated in the reports and vigorous searches fail to discover any there or in the vicinity. It should not be forgotten that these reports or rumors are flying about all the time. Although they are rumors only, I have always felt that it was my duty to investigate them thoroughly.

When Marshal Sou, disbanded his well-drilled and well-equipped troops in Kwangsi, he failed to take their arms and ammunition from them. As you are aware those disbanded troops form the nucleus of the present rebellion in that Province. Governor Teng of Kwangsi, has telegraphed and sent runners to Viceroy Tao Mu, complaining not alone of the want of soldiers but also of guns and cartridges. At my instance, Viceroy Tao despatched reinforcements to Kwangsi on three different occasions, all of them armed with Mauser rifles and ammunition therefor. Quite a number of the "braves" carried revolvers as well.

His Honor Kung Hsin Chan, Viceroy Tao's confidential Secretary, has informed me repeatedly that there is a lamentable

scarcity of arms etc. in Canton and he has asked each time " how can we maintain the peace and suppress rebellions if we haven't got arms wherewith to do it?" " The rebels," he added " have plenty of arms and cartridges, but our supply is rapidly running out."

It does seem to a certain extent unfair to the Chinese Government to expect it to protect the lives and properties of foreigners and Christian converts, to maintain law and order in all the large cities, towns and villages, and to suppress the always-present rebellions in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and at the same time, to prohibit that Government from buying outside the arms etc. Importantly required therefor. If the Chinese soldiery were properly levied, were under proper control and discipline, and if the various alleged Generals and other superior officers were subject to proper military rule and obedient to a responsible Commander-in-chief, there might be some reason in suggesting the advisability of acceding to the Government's request and granting the desired permission. So long however, as military affairs, in South China at least, remain in their present chaotic condition the desired permission should only be granted under the prudent conditions suggested by the exigencies of the situation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

No. 187.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 16th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Allendale.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Missionary Regulations.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a clipping from "China Mail"
of an Editorial commenting on the situation.



No. 187

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 16th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 182. concerning Missionary Regulations in the Two Kwangs I have the honor to place before you the enclosed Editorial, of the China Mail of April 12. 1902, commenting on the situation and giving me a fair degree of credit for my work on the Missionary Regulations. The Editor is evidently in absolute ignorance that the Missionary Regulations are in actual force at the present time and that they are working slowly but surely for practical harmonious action among all foreign missionaries.

As I have already intimated in previous despatches, tact and determination are the only requisites to make those Regulations a permanent success.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert D. Ward.

U. S. Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE recent doings of some FOREIGN CONSULS AND MISSION WORK. Consuls in Canton do not reflect much glory on the office or on those who hold it. The representative of the great western Republic is a notable exception. To him is largely due the honour of having made a brave attempt to deal with that fruitful source of friction in China, missionary interference in purely civil cases. For a time, the French Consul supported this effort, and as a series of regulations were drawn up, which would, if they had been carried out, have gone a long way towards settling a question that is not only difficult but which history and experience proves to be fraught with many dangerous possibilities to the peace of China. The new regulations won the hearty approval of the Viceroy, and they were sent out with a flourish of trumpets. They were hailed by most Protestant missionaries as a decided step in advance, but, as we pointed out at the time, there was one very grave defect. While the Consular and missionary side was well guarded, there was no adequate provision to secure the mandarins doing their share of the bargain. The whole story has been set forth clearly and fairly in these columns and so recently that there is no need to repeat it to-day. It is human nature to hold on to privileges and rights, and it was not surprising that those who were directly affected by the new regulations objected strongly and used every means in their power to upset the new law. How well they succeeded is known to all. The withdrawal of those placards and the tearing of them down from the walls almost im-

mediately after they were put up is, as has been shewn, a strange comment on the question who rules the Two Kwang? Perhaps we may be allowed to ask the question what part, if any, has the British Consul played in this business? There is no evidence that he has done anything. We have ample evidence of the power of the French Consul in the ready obedience of the Viceroy to at once withdraw proclamations after they were all over the Province. The British Consuls have a better record than that. The news we publish from the native papers is not full, but it shews the British Consul in a peculiar light. The Viceroy had appealed to the Consul to issue instructions to the British missionaries to avoid taking in rogues and vagabonds into their churches. This is a subject which has engaged the Viceroy's attention for a long time. It is a base insinuation, without any foundation, which has been repelled more than once. The Consul's reply is quite delphic, and may be taken just as you like. What it gives with one hand it takes away with the other. But why this uncertainty? If British missionaries are really doing as the Viceroy has insinuated again and again, let them be thoroughly exposed: but if there is no reasonable ground for suspicion then let the Viceroy's suggestions be sent back to him with the information that he is looking in the wrong quarter.

Since writing the above we have received the sad news that another Catholic missionary has lost his life. We trust that this report will prove to be untrue, but that will not alter the fact which is being constantly brought before us to the effect that friction more or less serious is going on all the time with the Roman Catholic converts and the Non Christian, Chinese, and the priests are often found aiding and abetting their flocks.

4/26 or 27

No. 188.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. Allen Wade.

To the Department of State

Subject:

Proposed Medical College ⁱⁿ for South China.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing two proof sheets of an article written by Dr. John M. Swan.

Consulate General
Canton
1902

No. 188

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose two proof sheets of an article on the proposed Medical College for South China, written by Dr. John M. Swan of the American Medical Mission. The necessity for such an institution in South China has long been apparent and, at last, suitable action has been taken for its projected establishment. If it is at all consistent with your views and the regulations of the Department I respectfully ask you to give the matter to the newspaper press of our country so that through the publicity thus obtained, contributions may be made to this most laudable of all Missionary enterprises. All contributions should be sent direct to the Treasurer, Richard Hancock Esq. of Shewan, Tomes, & Co. Canton, who will make due acknowledgement of their receipt.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Ormrod Wade.

U. S. Consul.

[From "The China Medical Missionary Journal," April 1902.]

A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR SOUTH CHINA.

By J. M. SWAN, M.D.

Probably no portion of the Chinese empire is more eager and ready for the acceptance of Western medicine and surgery than is this province of Kwangtung which has as its center the metropolis of Canton. Year after year new features in connection with medical work have arisen, showing unmistakable signs of a desire to throw off the old and put on the new. On this whole subject of medical education we in South China have never really gotten out of the woods so to speak, that is, we have not settled clearly and definitely on a given course and then followed it up.

While greatly interested in the various proposals that have been made through the MEDICAL MISSIONARY JOURNAL for the more thorough establishment of medical schools in China, none have seemed to fit the situation here in Canton. Social customs, personal characteristics, and particularly dialect have served to set us apart to some extent, and the idea of a central medical school for all China does not seem practical to many of us.

The real awakening of the Cantonese to the importance of Western methods of education, of hygiene, medicine, etc., is shown by numerous inquiries by them as to where and how they can be taught. The urgent inquiries as to the facilities for studying medicine, the absence of thoroughly organized systematic effort in this line of work, and the assurance that financial aid will readily be given toward establishing such work, has led the Medical Missionary Society in China, at its recent annual meeting, to take up this question in earnest. After full discussion the Society approved and adopted the following proposals:—

1st. "That a college of medicine for men be established in connection with the Society's hospital in Canton.

2nd. That a special committee on organization and equipment be formed with Hon. Robert M. McWade, Esq., United States Consul, as chairman.

3rd. That all members of the Medical Missionary Society and those interested in the great and good work which has been conducted by this Society for the past sixty-three years, be requested to give all possible aid in the collection of funds and establishment of the college.

4th. That a general appeal be issued for subscriptions to the extent of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to meet the expense of building, equipment, etc., the same to be owned and controlled by the Medical Missionary Society.

5th. That in connection with the regular college work, due provision be made for the thorough teaching of sanitation, hygiene, and the nursing and care of the sick.

6th. That steps be taken at once toward providing professors and teachers for carrying on this work; the Chinese language being used as the medium of instruction.

7th. That the special committee on organization and equipment associated with the Society's managing committee, be authorized to arrange for entrance examinations, lecture courses, tuition fees, and such rules and regulations as are necessary for the conduct of the work of the college."

Following this action of the Society, a committee of nine, including four of the most influential and wealthy Chinese residents of Canton, was appointed to take up this work.

Efficiency might perhaps be given as the watchword of those who have undertaken the establishment of the college. One of the most essential factors in the thorough education of medical students is an abundance of clinical material. In the Medical Missionary Society's hospital, clinical facilities are furnished which can be excelled in few other places. Over two thousand surgical operations are performed annually; nearly two thousand regularly registered in-patients were present during the year 1901, and over twenty thousand visits were made by patients to the out-patient clinics. In both the men's and women's departments the tendency of the work is to increase. The necessary clinical material is therefore assured, and with proper equipment and good teachers successful work should be accomplished.

A noticeable feature in the hospital work is the readiness with which the Chinese have rendered financial aid. The receipts along ordinary lines have about doubled in amount during the past few years. Substantial assurance has been given that this scheme for the establishment of a medical college will receive ready support. We therefore have good reason to believe that the near future will see this work on a good footing. As in all other work conducted by the Medical Missionary Society, so in this, Christianity and the true missionary spirit which includes a love for the welfare of men's souls as well as their bodies, will characterize all that is done.

Thankful for what has already been accomplished, let us go on the great work of giving to the Chinese a thorough knowledge of Western medicine and its allied branches and so replace their ignorance of the laws of health, their barbarous methods of treatment, with a true knowledge of what will bring life, health and happiness to thousands who have never before known the blessings to be derived from cleanliness, God-given sunlight, and fresh air.—*American Presbyterian Mission, Canton.*

CONSULAR BUREAU.
ACKNOWLEDGE,
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
APR 17 1902

100. (TU). G. RA. Govt. 16

From Canton,

April 17, 1902

Received 7:15 am M.

SecState, Washington.

Condition KwangSi improving, missionary Landes wife and daughter sail home Empress line Wednesday.

McWade.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 17 9 20 AM 1902

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

Consular Bureau.
APR 17 1902

4/26 or 27

No. 189.

Consulate of the United States,

Quinsay, China, April 17, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. McNamee,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acute Cholera.

Abstract of Contents.

Report from Dr. Johnall. Swan,

Brief article published in the A.K. Telegraph.

2. Clipping from two Chinese newspapers translation.



No. 189

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 184, regarding the spread of Asiatic Cholera in Canton and vicinity, I have the honor to report as follows:

On Wednesday April 16. 1902 I received the following report from Dr. John M. Swan, the chief Physician in charge of the American Medical Mission Hospital, Canton:

Canton, April 16th. 1902.

Hon. R. M. McWade,
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:-

In connection with our out-patient clinic today I obtained reliable information of a rather sudden outbreak of Bubonic Plague in a town of about ten thousand inhabitants located about five miles South from Canton and not far beyond what is known as the Macao Fort. Several tens of cases are occurring each day according to my informant, though he at first said one hundred cases a day. My closer questioning brought the number he was certain of to probably forty or fifty. There is no question but in this town called Ping Chau, Plague is epidemic and of sudden and only recent appearance.

So far as I can learn on careful inquiry there is almost no Plague here in the City of Canton at present. Cholera has also abated to a considerable extent though there are still some cases occurring on Honam. Any further reliable information I can get in this line I will forward to you promptly.

Very faithfully yours,
John M. Swan, M.D.

Acting on the foregoing information I cabled to the Department as follows duplicating the despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Bubonic Plague epidemic Ping Chau
South of Canton. Several cases. Canton. Cholera disappeared
here, abating Honam.

McWade.

We have had several heavy rains since my previous despatch and with the result that the sewers and streets have been well flushed and the accumulated filth swept into the Canton River. The heavy rains also produced a decided melioration in the Cholera conditions, both in Canton, Honam and Fati. It is feared, however, that we are on the eve of another visitation of Bubonic Plague. As this is what is known here as an "off" year, I do not anticipate a heavy mortality through that pestilence, neither do I expect it to be epidemic here. There are a number of towns on the Southern sea-coast and some large villages in the interior of Kwangtung and Kwangsi which are visited by the plague every year, and on account of their filthy condition, lose thousands of lives during this visitation. Recent reports from them are of a contradictory character.

Dr. W. J. W. Anderson, of the Wesleyan Mission, officially reported to me, this morning, that entire areas of large villages and market towns on the banks of the North River, near Shinkwan-fu, are suffering terribly and have really been devastated by the ravages of small-pox and typhoid fever. He believes that the victims number in toto almost a thousand per day. Shinkwanfu is about 300 miles from Canton and is reached by passenger junks, which occupy about a fortnight in making a single trip.

Dr. Anderson also reported that the Cholera and Plague claim over one hundred victims daily in Fatshan. Acting on his information I cabled to the Department as follows, transmitting a copy of my despatch to Minister Conger:

Secstate Washington

Whole villages banks North River
vicinity Shinkwanfu devastated smallpox typhoid. Fatshan
suffering Cholera Plague.

McWade.

The HongKong Telegraph of April 9th. 1902 published the following brief article which is self-explanatory:

PLAQUE AND CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS IN CANTON:-

For the last two days, the City has been filled with proclamations issued by the Nam Hoi and Pun U Magistrates, re the precautions to be taken against plague and cholera. The inhabitants are to

have all their houses cleaned and disinfected, and no water is to be drunk unless properly boiled and diluted with certain medicinal acids. It appears that the American Consul in Canton is responsible for this matter, as we are informed that the Chinese Officials were at a loss to know how to check the diseases, and finally had recourse to the American Consul, who advised them what to do."

The proclamations referred to in the foregoing newspaper article were issued jointly by the Nam Moi and Pun U Magistrates by the commands of H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and in addition to being posted in the Streets of Canton and Honam were published in all the Chinese newspapers. I enclose clippings from two of the Chinese Newspapers, The Achow Yat Po and The On Nga Shu Koh, containing the proclamations, I also enclose translations of the proclamations.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert In. On Ward.

U. S. Consul.

4/26 or 27

See WR

No. 190.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Oct 27 1902

Act

Subject:

in re Rebellion in Manchuria.

Abstract of Contents.

Transmitting Rev. Martini L. Faude's report, and notifying his departure home by the Empress of India, on April, 1902.



No. 190

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th, 1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 183 regarding rebellion in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

The Rev. Martin L. Landis arrived in Canton today on the China Navigation Co's S. S. Sai Nam from Wuchow. He presented to me the following written report of the conditions in Kwangsi. I give his report exactly as it is written:

The Rebels in Kwangsi are mostly dispersed. They are Chinese braves who fought in the Franco-Chinese war.

They have been steadily increasing in numbers during the past few (3) years. Some coming from among the people, some from Tonkin being driven out of French territory, as they also were dispersed braves turned rebel.

However matters have been rendered exceedingly serious during the past 12 months, due first to the unprincipled, so called attempt to put down the local disturbances by the Nanning prefect (a Manchu who is in for making a fortune). Quite a number of villages have been razed to the ground by him, thus rendering homeless thousands of people most of whom were innocent too. His principle is: "You are justified tho. you kill 1000 innocent people if you, among them, have killed one rebel."

People far and near hope this man may be replaced by a good one.

Matters have turned out more serious, in the second place, because of the 5000 Braves previously under Marshal So, but now dismissed and turned rebel, also probably 2000 more dismissed by other officials.

Most of these men are armed with repeating rifles have some smokeless powder and a good supply of cartridges.

And thirdly about 9/10 of the people throughout the country have sworn allegiance to them.

Nanning has about 2000 soldiers, besides there is some militia.

The Magistrate there in an engagement barely escaped with his life.

Seven guard-boats were plundered by the Rebels, and a large supply of ammunition and rifles etc. obtained by them.

Many boats and many markets and villages have also been plundered.

The Lieutenant General had an engagement with over 2000 rebels; do not know results.

Nanning reported to be besieged.

My despatch to Mr. Landis of which he spoke appreciatively on the part of himself and his family, was put on the wires here at midnight on February 26. 1902 and did not reach him until March 1. the delay in its transmission through Kwangsi occurred by the wires having been cut by the rebels.

My despatch read as follows:

Rev. Landis

Nanning

Leave immediately for Wuchow with assistants and valuables leaving with Magistrate inventory of property abandoned report full facts to me peremptory.

McWade.

Whilst engaged in making preparations for the hurried departure of himself and family he reported that he had received the following message from the Taotai of Nanning:

From Yin Man Hau, to the Taotai of Tsan On prefecture.

Your telegram has been read. By order of H. E. the Governor, all the missionaries that are located in the places under rebellion must be advised to keep out of the way temporarily either by returning to their own country or proceeding to other ports. No matter they go via Lung Chow or Ng Chow, soldiers must be appointed to escort them out of the place, and notify all the missionaries that their valuable things should be taken together with them and that these unmoveable furnitures they can be en-

rolled and assessed and personally handed over for responsibility. These things will be returned to them as soon as the peace is restored and when they return.

Should any evil happen to those who have been duly notified and unwilling to take temporary refuge themselves, it will have nothing to do with the local officials.

Hoping that you will act accordingly and immediately, besides notifying the Consul Ku, at Lung Chow and Consul McWade at Canton by telegraph. It is most important also to inform the officials at Nam, Tai, Sze, and vicinities.

Sent on the 19th. day @ 1 p.m.

Received on the 21. day @ 11 p.m.

In accordance with my agreement with Governor Teng, regarding the protection of household and other property, which Mr. Landis was necessarily unable to remove, an Inventory thereof was taken. A copy of that Inventory was forwarded to Governor Teng at the Kweiling Yamen and the original has been left in my custody at this Consulate.

Rev. Mr. Landis informed me that he will sail for home with his wife and young daughter Gertrude on Wednesday, April 23. 1902, per S. S. Empress of India. He is a native of Lancaster, Pa., and has had considerable experience in missionary work in South China, notably in Kwangsi which is, I understand, his special field of labor, and where he has been ~~extremely~~ ^{eminently} successful. His sister Miss Alice L. Landis remains at Wuchow with the Rev. Isaac L. Hess, all of them belonging to the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission.

Wuchow, has a population of 80,000, and is 220 miles by river from Canton. Nanning city, with a population of 150,000, is 370 miles from Wuchow, and Kweiling, where Governor Teng Chan Nok has his Yamen, has a population of 175,000, and is situated to the Northeast of Nanning. It is distant from Nanning about 14 days journey by runners carrying official despatches. Hence it is that, on account of the great distance from Canton, information of a reliable character, concerning occurrences at Kweiling and to the West of Nanning, is exceedingly difficult and costly to obtain. All sorts of sensational rumors come to me from day to day through Chinese and foreign sources, and the utmost care has to be exercised in sifting and investigating them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Robert McWade

U. S. Consul.

No. 191.

Consulate of the United States,

Castor, China, April 17th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Wade

To the Department of State.

4/16 0-191
CONFIDENTIAL & NOT TO BE REREAD
ENCLOSURE AND PUBLISHED

Public
copy

Subject:

Death of an American Citizen
21 Anderton
21 Anderton 4/104
Act for four
Act May 27-1902

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the death of John Coleman.

Enclosure: 1.

2. Memoranda.



No. 191.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith Report of the death of John Coleman, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died at the Canton Hospital on April 2, 1902.

The deceased refused absolutely to give the names of any of his relatives or their address. His effects consisted of a number of old torn books, and some worn-out clothing in a filthy condition, together with a book containing memoranda in short hand. He left just sufficient funds in the hands of Dr. John McLean of the Canton Hospital to pay for his Hospital Expenses and his interment.

I have caused to be placed over his grave a large wooden cross bearing a suitable inscription.

Fa., Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

(Form No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

AMERICAN CONSULAR BUREAU
CANTON, CHINA

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, April 16th 1902

Name: John Coleman,

Native or naturalized: Native,

Date of death: April 21st 1902

Place of death: Canton Hospital, Canton, China,

Cause of death: Cirrhosis of the liver,

Disposition of remains: Buried at the Foreign Cemetery, Canton

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

No,

Disposition of effects: Scattered books and worn-out clothing
given to the Hospital for use of paupers sick.

Address of family: unknown,

Family notified: No,

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Book, page 11, page 98.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

Robert W. Wade

Counsel of the United States.

4/16/02

No. 192

CONSULAR BUREAU
NOTED

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th 1902.

Mr. Robertall McNamee,

To the Department of State.

Act^d by ^{for} ^{to} ^{on}

Subject:

Death of an American Citizen.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting the death of Mr. Charles Esterton.

Enclosure: 1.



No. 192.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 17th 1902

Honorable David J. Heil.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
Report of the death of Mr. Edith Carrwell
Patterson, wife of Rev. Charles E. Patterson of
the American Presbyterian Mission, Canton.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant

Robert Dr. Dr. Wade

U. S. Consul.

(FORM No. 192.)

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, April 16th 1902.Name: Edith Carrwell Latton (nee C. E. Latton)Native or naturalized: NativeDate of death: April 1st 1902.Place of death: Canton, China.Cause of death: Cholera.Disposition of remains: Buried at the Foreign Cemetery, Canton,

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

None,

Disposition of effects:

Address of family: Rev. C. E. Latton (husband) Canton, China,
Parents, Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Carrwell, 428 Franklin Ave. East. and wife.
Family notified:Accompanied by relatives: Rev. C. E. Latton, (husband)

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

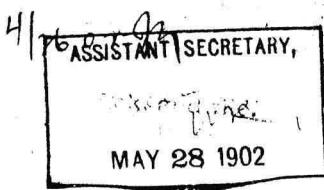
Book, pages No. II. page 97.

Remarks:

[SEAL]

Robert W. Ward.

Consul of the United States.



No. 193.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 19th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. allWade.

To the Department of State.

ACK MAY 31 1902

Subject:

Revolution in Kwang Si.

Abstract of Contents.

Reporting receipt of telegram from
governor Tung of Kwang Si.

No. 193

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 19th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 190, regarding rebellion in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

A number of extraordinarily sensational reports having reached me yesterday afternoon, through Chinese and other sources, to the effect that the Imperial troops have been annihilated at Kwangsi, and that the rebels, have been considerably reinforced in numbers, meditated the capture of Kwangtung, I telegraphed as follows to Governor Teng Chan Nok of Kwangsi:

Governor Teng
Kwangsi.

Reported here that Imperial
troops have been defeated. Telegraph full facts.
Imperative.

McWade.

I received the following reply from him at 11.30 a.m.
today:

Telegram from H. E. Teng, the Governor of Kwangsi
to the
Hon. Robert M. McWade, U. S. Consul.

I have duly read your telegram. On or about the 20th. day, last moon, over hundred rebels have been killed at Loi Pan by Cheong Tong Yum (Taotai) who had also captured the chief, Leung Sam. Their dens in Suom Ling have been attacked and destroyed by General Wong Yuen Kwo accompanied by the forces from Kwangtung. Besides these nothing has been heard about the troops having been defeated, but the ruffians are considerable in number, so, peace will not be able to be restored at once.

Sent on the 11th. day 3rd. moon @ 1.30 p.m.
Received on the 12th. day 3rd. moon @ 11.30 a.m.

I find that the bulk of sensational statements about rebellions, missionary and other troubles, emanate from HongKong, ✓ some of them from Shanghai. They are almost all the work of ~~the~~ so called Journals, gifted with a lively imagination and unfettered by any desire of keeping in the strict line of truth. It is a very easy means of earning money but a very despicable one.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,



U. S. Consul.



CONSULAR BUREAU,
ACKNOWLEDGE,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. 33 Govt

Wu

From Canton

Apr 23, 1902

Received 10⁵⁵ A.M.

Sec State, Dash, ^{confirm Apr 24/02}

Womens' medical hospital
training School for Nurses
& Pierson dispensary first
institution for women in
South China erected almost
entirely American benevolence
formally opened today
McWade Presiding presence
distinguished officials

McDade



Conrad

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Copy to Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

100 (TU) G. RA. Govt 26
APR 24 9 27 AM 1902

N. N. D. T.

CHIEF COMM. OFFICE

TELEGRAPH

Secretary,

Washington.

From CANTON,

April 24, 1902.

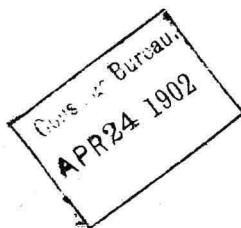
Received 7:42 am. M.

Confirmed

April 24, 1902

Malignant bubonic plague broken out; deaths resulting few hours; new future
site instead remaining groin or armpit disappears then reappears different part
body.

McWade.



5/3 or 8/1

See Mr

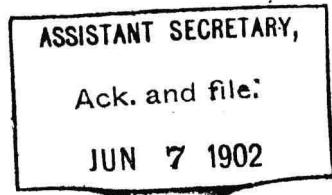
No. 194.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, before 24th, 1902.

Mr. Robert all. acknowledged

To the Department of State.

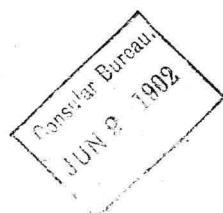


Subject:

Rebellion in Kwang Si;

Abstract of Contents.

Information from Rev. R. A. Jaffay,
and telegram from Governor of Kwang Si.



No. 194

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 24th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 193. regarding Rebellion in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

A current report which I traced to Reform Chinese sources stated that Nanning City had been captured by the rebels after a terrible battle and that the Imperial troops had been utterly routed, impelled me to telegraph as follows to Governor Teng Chan Nok:

Governor Teng Chan Nok
Kweiling Yamen
Kwangsi.

Reported here Rebels have captured Nanning.
Telegraph fully situation.

McWade
American Consul

Early this morning I received the following reply:

To the Hon. Robert M. McWade
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

As Your Honor is aware there are so many officials such as Chantai, Taotai, Prefect and Magistrate in the district of Nanning, the situation cannot be covered up by concealing the report, if the said district had been captured by the rebels. I hope you will make further inquiries and find out the truth about this sort of false report. Although the rebels have not yet been entirely suppressed, there is no such thing that they have captured any towns or cities.

Teng Chan Nok
Governor of Kwangsi
From Kweiling 16th. day 3rd. moon @ 2.10 p.m.

At a late hour last night I received the following self-explanatory letter from the Rev. R. A. Jaffray, of the American Christ and Missionary Alliance Mission, who is stationed at Wuchow:

Wuchow, April 21st. 1902.

Robert M. McWade Esq.
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Dear Sir:

Your telegram to Mr. Hess received. I hope you have ere this seen Mr. Landis who has come direct from Nanning the disturbed district and who has no doubt called on you at your office in Canton.

Since he has left Wuchow we have had one letter from our native preacher there a copy of a portion of which I enclose for your perusal. We shall be glad to send on any information which comes to us from time to time. We are glad to feel, however, that the situation is not as serious at present as it was and we hope soon to report the trouble settled though it is bad enough still.

With best regards,
Yours truly
R. A. Jaffray.

The following is a translation of Mr. Jaffray's enclosure from the native preacher:

At present the condition of the rebels in the district of Nanning is uncertain, and reports are spreading here that although it seems a little quieter, but all the villages have to suffer injuries as usual. Ten days ago, General Wong attacked the rebels in the village of Tai Tong, and owing the rebels having heard that General Wong have cannons brought with him, they retreated during the night. Although soldiers reached there directly and have burnt all their dens, but it is laughable indeed, that no one has been captured. On the 29th. day there came a band of robbers (about 1000 odd) from other places, and burnt down the Likin office situated in the Sam Kong Hau and about seventy li from the city and carried away all its contents. One of the members of the Likin office has been dragged away and one of them was shot dead.

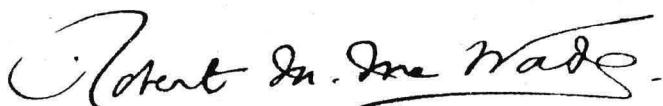
On the night of the 28th. day the soldiers were informed that many robbers are gathering in the Fan Kiu market, so they at once proceeded there and had ten arrests made, killing three and the others were

brought back to the interior of the city, but very
pity to say that one of the officer and over ten
soldiers were shot dead. In this market although
the rebels have been defeated, but they are still
in great number, so they have retreated to a certain
village where they will resist with their exertion
therefore on the afternoon of the 29th. day the of-
ficer Wai personally proceeded there with his force
together with fifty constables that were newly en-
listed to guard the city to attack the rebels.

I think, the rebels will be exterminated by
this time, otherwise, all the residences will be
burnt down and the people (either good or bad) in-
jured.

I am fully satisfied that the Imperial troops have been
successful almost everywhere throughout the province, but feel it
my duty to add that there are a few places to the North and West of
Nanning which have always been inhabited by outlaws, and which it
will be exceedingly difficult for the Imperial troops to capture.
Trade with Nanning is uninterrupted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

Conrad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. APR 25 1902

1P

APR 25 9 40 AM 1902

CHIEF COMM. OFFICE

New State,



From

Canton

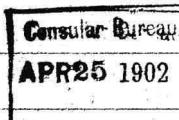
Apr 25, 1902

Received 9 40 A.M.

Concordia
to Telegraph, 1902

Plague epidemic Pakhoi

McDade



5/30/02

2/1/02

No. 195.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall, all Wade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

ACKNOWLEDGED

April 27, 1902

Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Abstract of Contents.

Replies to "Editor" the Butcher's advocate
and A. N. Shand, &c.



Forwarded to above, June 7/02.

No. 195

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th 1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to enclose my "despatches" to George E. Boonman, Esq., Editor, "The Butchers' Advocate", and to A. D. Shamel Esq., College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, and to ask you to forward said "despatches" through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

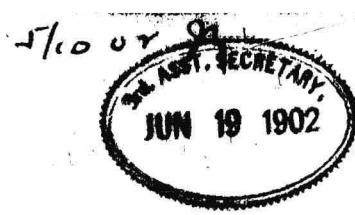
Your obedient servant

Robert W. Ward

U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 196.



Consulate of the United States,

Yangtze, (China), April 25th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. Wade

To the Department of State.

Acknowledged and
Received by
the Treasury
June 20-1902

Subject:

re Specialist Dr. Adolf Reglag, of Vienna.

Abstract of Contents.

report from Dr. Swan re experiment now
being made at the Canton Hospital by
Dr. Reglag in Leprosy cases.



No. 196

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Medical men at home and abroad will, I have no doubt, take a deep interest in the outcome of the experiments in Leprosy cases now being made in Canton by the noted specialist Dr. Adolph Rezlag, of Vienna, Austria.

The following preliminary report thereon has just been made to me by Dr. Swan, of the Canton Hospital:-

Canton, April 25th 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade
United States Consul,
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:-

Knowing of your kind and generous interest in the work of this Hospital, I beg leave to report to you a few brief facts in connection with an experiment now being made here by Dr. Adolph Rezlag of Vienna, Austria. Dr. Rezlag came to us highly recommended by physicians of HongKong, Manila, and other points in the far East, and his standing in the medical profession is unquestionable. He is specially interested in the study and treatment of Asiatic Cholera and Leprosy, and has applied to us for any aid we could give him to facilitate his work of research in connection with these diseases. In Manila, Sandwich Islands and elsewhere his great difficulty has been to secure any degree of freedom in the study and treatment of Leprosy or Cholera, owing to the strict government regulations in connection with such diseases. He has also found it difficult to obtain reliable expert evidence as to the actual results he has accomplished in the treatment of Leprosy and Cholera.

After carefully considering the matter and obtaining the approval of our Board of Hospital Managers to lend Dr. Rezlag what aid we could, we have admitted three marked cases of Leprosy into an isolated room and have given the doctor what aid we could in providing suitable conditions for the treatment of these cases. Every precaution has been taken against infection from these cases which in twenty four hours time have begun to show signs of improvement.

From Dr. Rezlag's intelligent methods of treatment and the enthusiasm he shows in the management of these cases I am led to believe that gratifying results will in the end be obtained. I may add that one or two other physicians will be associated with

myself in the observations made in connection with these cases, also that there are no secret or proprietary remedies used or any methods of treatment followed that would be in the least detrimental to the welfare of the patient. Photographs have been taken of the three cases now under treatment and it is expected that a full report will be made of these and other cases that are likely to come under treatment, to a general Medical Congress which meets a few months hence in Vienna. Later on I shall be pleased to report to you more fully what has actually been accomplished. The self-denying efforts of Dr. Rezlag freely made on behalf of a class of people subject to a living death, are, I think, worthy of admiration and support and we shall be pleased to further his efforts in any way that we can.

In the belief that you will find these few facts of interest, and with assurances of highest esteem, I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

John M. Swan, M.D.

Surgeon in charge of
Med. Miss. Society's Hospital.

I will make a careful report later on concerning the progress of the result of Dr. Rezlag's experiments.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

S/10.



No. 197.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1902.

Mr. Robert L. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Act^{ing} Consul
to
Department
of State
Please
call

Cholera & other pestilential conditions,

in H. S. of China.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegrams re plague in Sakkoi,
and describing the type of plague this
year &c. &c.



No.197

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No.189. regarding Cholera and other pestilential conditions, etc., I have the honor to report as follows:-

With a much desired rainfall came a recrudescence of the plague which has now become a yearly scourge in this and in many other localities in the province of Kwangtung.

From the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, I learned this morning that the present visitation is of a much more malignant type than heretofore, and that in a number of cases death has resulted in a few hours. In this type the bubo or swelling instead of appearing in the armpit or groin and remaining there, quite suddenly disappears from one part of the body and equally as suddenly reappears in another. Isolated cases are reported of native victims being found dying in the streets. The latest was reported to me today by the Rev. C. A. Nelson, of the American Board Mission, who almost stumbled over the writhing body on his way to the bridge, crossing the narrow creek dividing Canton from Shameea.

The bodies of the native victims who have died in poverty are promptly buried by a Chinese Benevolent Society which furnishes coffins, bearers and a place of interment. As I have already indicated in my previous despatches, the plague and cholera conditions are due almost entirely to the absolute want of sanitary arrangements. The exceedingly narrow streets of the city, rarely at any time more than 8 feet in width, are nearly all more or less open sewers or cess-pools, the pavements of the streets merely consisting of large blocks of granite laid transversely from wall to wall.

The following communication on the sanitary state of the city from the Rev. Mr. Nelson speaks for itself:-

Canton, China, April 25th. 1902.

Hon. R. McWade,
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Sir:

It seems quite unnecessary for any one to inform you regarding the unsanitary conditions of this great city; the filth is apparent to all. There is need of a mighty Hercules to cleanse this Aegean stable, but how are the waters in the river and in the

canals to be cleansed?

A few days ago, Mrs. Nelson went by boat into the Lung Shun Canal which enters just west of Shamoen, and divides Wong Sha from the suburb. Shortly after entering the canal, she saw a dead rat floating, next a dead pig, and a few moments afterwards, a dead babe came floating along and joined the pig and the rat, and together they floated into the Pearl River.

C. A. Nelson.

On receipt of reliable information today, through Chinese sources, that Plague is epidemic at Pakhoi and its immediate vicinity, I cabled to the Department as follows, transmitting a duplicate to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Plague epidemic Pakhoi

McWade.

No reliable data can be gathered that will give anything even approximating to the number of deaths from the scourge in that locality or indeed in any other, for the officials are very reticent when approached on this subject.

I have today prepared for H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, the following recommendations which he will instruct the Sanitary Board of Canton to carry it into effect:

The hospital boats or junks which did such magnificent service last year should be again set aside for similar use, after their interiors have been thoroughly washed and cleaned, dilute carbolic acid being lavishly used.

Plenty of sunlight, and of pure air, cleanliness of person and residence, and freedom from excitement are the chief preventives of the plague.

Cleanliness is the one great preventive. When the people and their houses and shops and the streets and drains are kept clean, the disease will rarely appear, and when it does will not remain for a long time and will have but few victims. Dirt, darkness and bad food are the chief encouragements of the disease.

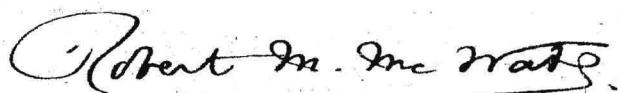
When, however, the precaution of cleanliness of persons, houses, streets and drains has been neglected and the disease has appeared and began to make headway the first measures to be taken are to insist on absolute cleanliness everywhere, to confiscate and immediately destroy by fire all impure, rotten or otherwise bad food, to compel the clothing and furniture, etc. of the victims to be swiftly

conveyed from the city in hermetically sealed coffins.

The interior of the houses and shops should be thoroughly cleaned and then whitewashed, plenty of lime being used. If there is a night-soil receptacle or a water-closet attached to the house or shop it should always be supplied with dilute carbolic acid, which will speedily kill and destroy the germs of the disease. The streets and drains should be liberally and profusely flushed or flooded for several hours daily with water from the river, the flushing or flooding to be done invariably when the river begins to ebb towards the sea. The ebbing tide of the river will thus carry away to the sea the impurities and filth of the houses, shops, drains and streets of the city.

Your Excellency will note that I do not suggest the cremation of the victims' bodies, because of the deep-seated antipathy of the natives to that procedure, but I do recommend that when the bodies are being interred plenty of quicklime should be placed in the graves. I also recommend the absolute prohibition of the visits of relatives, friends, and others to the houses or places where any person, man, woman, or child has died of the plague.

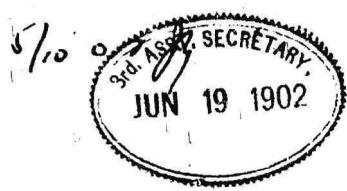
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.



U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 198.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 25th, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McAllister,

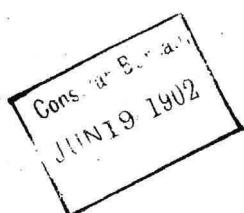
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Warren's Medical Hospital, Training
School for Nurses & Service Department.

Abstract of Contents.

Report made by Rev. A. A. Factor
as clipping from the "China mail".



No.198

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, April 25th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Mill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On April 23rd. 1902, I cabled to you as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Women's Medical Hospital, Training School for Nurses, and Pierson Dispensary, first institution for Women in South China, erected almost entirely American benevolence, formally opened today, McWade presiding, presence distinguished officials.

McWade.

In connection with the foregoing I have the honor to enclose a report thereon made to me today by the Rev. A. A. Fulton of the American Presbyterian Mission, Canton, China. I also enclose a clipping from the "China Mail" giving a further report, prepared by the Rev. William A. Bridie, of the Wesleyan Mission.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert McWade.

U. S. Consul.

DAVID GREGG HOSPITAL
 FOR
 WOMEN AND CHILDREN
 AND
 NURSE'S TRAINING SCHOOL

On the 23rd. of April, at two o'clock, in the presence of a large number of High Officials, literary graduates, and representative Chinese to the number of 500, the Hon. Robert McWade, U.S. Consul, formally declared this hospital to be open for the reception of patients.

The hospital is the first one in Southern China exclusively set apart for the reception of Women and children.

The lot upon which the hospital stands was purchased at a cost of \$3000, given by the Chinese.

The building is three stories in height, and has a main ward, finely lighted and well ventilated, with a capacity for 15 patients.

The third story contains private rooms for those able to pay, where 15 patients may be accommodated.

The rooms contain iron-bedsteads, with all needed bedding besides tables, chairs and other articles of furniture.

The length of the building is 72 feet, and the width 31 feet.

The hospital is situated in the Western suburbs of the city, and is immediately accessible by water.

The location is most favorable for reaching the homes of the wealthy and influential classes, who have seldom been brought to consider the benefits of cleanly surroundings as bearing upon the preservation of life, and as safe-guarding their homes against the entrance of destructive germs of disease.

In connection with the hospital is a Dispensary for outpatients, furnished with drug room, private office, and large reception room for women.

Thousands of patients come here yearly for aid and advice. The dispensary is finely equipped, and was furnished largely by Miss C. Pierson of Warwick, N. Y.

The entire cost of the Hospital alone was nearly \$6000, which was supplied chiefly by the members of the Lafayette Ave. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. of which the Rev. David Gregg, D. D. is pastor, and in memory of whom the hospital is named. The Chinese are almost wholly ignorant of the art of nursing the sick, and many lives have been lost through carelessness in not attending to the physician's advice.

In connection with this hospital will be a school for the training of nurses who will be in great demand in the homes of the wealthy Chinese, as well as in the homes of many of the Foreign Community.

The Hospital is in the charge of Dr. Mary Fulton, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, and for more than 18 years a resident of Canton. It is largely through Dr. Fulton's persistent efforts that the hospital was secured.

Through the tact and courtesy of the United States Consul a large number of prominent Officials were present at the opening of this hospital, and the large, finely ventilated Wards and rooms, and the perfect cleanliness in the hospital and immediate surroundings made a strong impression upon these men who had never before seen a hospital after this order.

They expressed themselves as being greatly pleased, and manifested a strong willingness to make contributions towards the purchase of an adjacent lot for the erection of a ward for exclusive use of children.

After a careful inspection of the hospital the Officials met the Consul and the Missionaries, ~~one~~ tea was served in one of the large rooms of the Church, connected with the Hospital.

The Missionaries of all countries represented at Canton are largely indebted to the United States Consul for his warm interest in all philanthropic institutions, and in persistent endeavor to settle justly and amicably all cases of litigation that come strictly within the scope of Treaty Rights, while at the same time seeking to arrive at such a common understanding as will prevent the need of only the rarest appeal to Consular Power for final settlement in disputed matters.

A. A. Fulton,

American Presbyterian Mission.

NEW HOSPITAL AT CANTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, April 24.

Wednesday, April 23, will long be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of medical and philanthropic work in the city of Canton. It is really the beginning of a new era, and is fraught with blessings that will reach unto many generations of women and children in this great city. Hitherto the medical care of women and children has only been a department of the existing hospitals, but as they represent two-thirds of the population it is not only right but absolutely necessary that they should be treated apart from men.

Long before two o'clock, the hour for the beginning of the opening services, crowds of Chinese men and women had practically taken possession of the Cuyler Memorial Church, which is really the Hospital Chapel. The gathering in every respect was a unique one. In the chair was the Hon. R. M. McWade, U. S. Consul, who, during his short term of residence in Canton, has deservedly won golden opinions for his devotion to everything that tends to the betterment of China, whether it be the cleansing of the city drains or the helping of sick women and children. The Consul's good name had drawn together an unusually large company of officials and leading Chinese gentlemen. Among those present were the Tartar General, the Provincial Judge, the Nam Hoi Magistrate (the Pun U was represented by deputy), the Intendant of Grain Tax, the Brigadier-General, the President of the Viceroy's College, and a large number of the leading Chinese of Canton. To this ought to be added, if Chinese etiquette allowed it, the names of ladies from the best families of Canton.

The Foreign community was represented by the U. S. Consul, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Noyes, Fa Ti College; Drs. Bigler, Niles, and Townsend; Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Bridie, Wesleyan Theological College; Rev. Drs. Simmons, Beattie and Graves, Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Stevens, Revs. R. E. Chambers and C. E. Patton, Mr. Clayson, Mr. Webb-Anderson, Mr. McCloy, Mr. and Mrs. Pustau, Mr. Spallinger, Miss Wells, Miss Powell, Miss Ericsson, Miss Churchill and others.

Shortly after two o'clock, the proceedings began with the reading of the Scriptures, followed by singing and prayer. Then the Hon. R. M. McWade, U. S. Consul, the Chairman, gave a short address, tracing the history and rise of the Hospital for Women and Children. He paid a high tribute to the indomitable energy, pluck, and devotion of Dr. Mary Fulton, the physician in charge. This great scheme has been fully endorsed by the Chinese, who have

Subscribed \$3000; indeed, it is through their generosity that the buildings are opened free of debt. The Consul showed the great future there was in store for the nurses trained in this Hospital. In conclusion, he hoped that the pig village, the nearness of which is the one defect in the position of the Hospital, would be removed at an early date. It is only a question of dollars, and when these are obtained Dr. Fulton intends to build on the site now devoted to the rearing of pigs a special ward for sick children.

Short congratulatory addresses were given by the Rev. Drs. Noyes and Graves and the Rev. W. Bridie.

The singing of the medical students was a pleasant feature in the service, and the proceedings were closed by the Benediction, pronounced by Dr. Beattie.

The mandarins and Foreigners then proceeded to make a tour of the Hospital. The first floor of the Cuyler Memorial Church is the Pearson Dispensary, called after a New York lady well-known for her great liberality. The Dispensary, the consulting room, the doctor's private room, the students' library, the fine large halls for assembling the patients are all models of excellence and order. The Women's Hospital, the David Gregg Memorial, won the admiration of all who saw it. There are 16 beds in the main ward at present; but, when the Medical School is completed, the part now used by the students will be available and the accommodation sufficient for 40 beds. The upper storey is to be reserved for private patients and contains a Maternity Ward. The light, ventilation and all arrangements are in accord with them most modern and approved methods.

There are 12 women students undergoing a course of four years' study. Dr. Mary Fulton has associated with herself a large and fully-qualified staff of resident and visiting physicians, Foreign and Chinese, so that the course through which these students pass is claimed to be equal to the ordinary western course in Medicine and Surgery.

The position of the College is right in the centre of the residential part of Canton, where the opportunities for practise are very great.

The department for the training of Nurses is of primary importance, as the need for the services is daily on the increase, both among Chinese and Foreigners. The course for Nurses extends over two years.

The Hospital for Women and Children and the Medical School start under the happiest omens for a great and glorious future of successful service the worthy cause of prevention as well as healing the sick. Dr. Fulton, the doctor in charge, to whose faith, perseverance and devotion these finely equipped buildings are a lasting tribute, is to be heartily congratulated, and with this we join the names of the Rev. A. A. Fulton and Mrs. Fulton, who in a recent visit to the United States raised a sum of \$8000 for the scheme.

DB27
ACKNOWLEDGE,

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2.167408
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M.L.S. 92

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Canton 3rd. ASST. SECRETARY
MAY 1 1902

May 1, 1902

Received to 9:30 A.M.

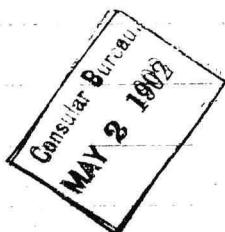
Sec State, Washn Confirmed
Plague Epidemic East
Honam Canton decreasing
McKade

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 1 9:33 AM 1902

TELEGRAM CLE

RECEIVED





10.130

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, May 6th. 1902.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking,
China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information - and also for your instructions thereon - a copy of the correspondence between Dr. Lang, Acting German Consul at Canton and F. A. Morgan, Commissioner of Customs. James Scott, H. B. M. Acting Consul General at this port, who is temporarily acting as Doyen of our Consular Body, was requested on Saturday morning to issue a call for a meeting of Consuls, said meeting to take place at 11 o'clock this morning, to discuss the subject of the correspondence and, if deemed advisable, to take action thereon. Accompanying the request was a copy of the correspondence which he forwarded during the day to his Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, at Peking. The Consuls did not know that he had done so, until our meeting this morning. Some surprise was expressed over his action, Dr. Lang and others feeling that it was due to them to have had an equal opportunity of transmitting the correspondence to their respective Ministers. My feeling however is, that, apart altogether from the question of courtesy to his colleagues Mr. Scott did his whole duty by himself and by his Minister. The meeting, I may add, took no further action in the matter beyond a tacit understanding that each Consul, as soon as he received a copy of the correspondence would place it before his Minister forthwith.

I have just received it and hasten to place it before you.

My personal view of the request of Dr. Lang is that it was an eminently proper one and should have been cheerfully complied with by Commissioner Morgan. Mr. Weiss, as Assistant to Dr. Lang in the German Consulate, has to make frequent official visits, some of them at a distance, and in disturbed districts. For his self-protection on those visits he carries a Mauser Pistol, for which it is necessary for him to have ammunition. I am under the impression that the arms' provision of the Peace Protocol does not interdict the importation or receipt by a foreign Consul or representative Consular officer of arms and ammunition - moderate in quantity - for the proper protection of his Consulate and himself. That opinion is also held by Monsieur Hardouin, the French Consul, Dr. Lang and others. It is best however for us and it keeps us on the safe side when we have the advice or instructions of our respective Ministers on the matter. With that purpose in view I have the honor herewith to place the subject before you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Admiral A. S. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

Carton, 28th. April 1902.

Sir,

On April 21st. Mr. Weiss, Assistant at this Consulate requested the Hoppo to issue a Chih Chao for the import of 600 Mauser pistol cartridges through Messrs. Siemssen & Co. for his private use. I am astonished to learn from the Hoppo's answer, that although he had already issued the necessary document and sent it to your office to be initiated, he was informed by you that according to the Peace Protocol every import of firearms etc. being forbidden, the permit could not be given as strict orders from the Inspector General in that sense having arrived.

It seems not unlikely that the answer of the Hoppo might be caused by a mistake. Before I deliberate which further steps I should have to take, I therefore have the honor to ask you to inform me whether the above mentioned statements in the letter of the Hoppo concerning the view you take in the matter are correct.

I have the honor to be
etc.

Dr. Lang
Acting Consul for Germany.

Canton, 28th. April 1902.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this day's date, having reference to my refusal to consent to the importation of certain munitions of war for which Mr. Weiss Assistant in your Consulate, has obtained a Chih Chao from the Hoppo.

In reply I can only inform you that I am acting strictly in accordance with my instructions from Peking the stringency of which has not been initiated by the Chinese Government but is being insisted upon by the Foreign Ministers themselves.

I have the honour to be

etc.

F. A. Morgan

Commissioner of Customs.

To

Dr. Lang

Acting Consul for Germany.

Canton, 29th. April 1902.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me that your refusal to consent to the importation of certain munitions for which Mr. Weiss, Assistant in this Consulate, has obtained a chih chao from the Hoppo is in accordance with instructions from Peking initiated by the Foreign Ministers themselves.

The clause of the Peace Protocol referred to in your letter to the Hoppo, has undoubtedly the purpose, to prevent the Chinese people from getting the material, which might induce them to similar anti-foreign movements, as have happened often and the last time not long ago. As so the clause is given in the interest of foreigners living in China, it cannot be the intention at the same time, to prevent the foreigners of doing everything, which makes them ready and able to meet with success such Chinese hostilities; as it is not quite impossible-might happen again. And to such an import of arms and ammunition there can especially be no objection, in cases like this one, where every security as to the destination is given, as the ammunition will be used by an official of this Consulate.

As you say, that the instructions which cause your decision are initiated by the Foreign Ministers, I will at once forward this correspondence to our Minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein. But at the same time from the above explained reasons, I must consider it my duty as I have to take care of our interests,-to allow and to cause the ammunition in question to be imported, so sorry I am to do it without the cooperation of the custom authorities on my own responsibility.

I have the honour to be
etc.

Dr. Lang
Acting Consul for Germany.

Canton, 30th. April 1902.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday and of the expression therein contained of your intention to allow and to cause to be imported certain munitions of war, the property of Mr. Weiss, an Assistant in your Consulate, without regard to the executive of this Department or the instructions it is bound to carry out.

I venture to suggest that reference to your Minister before taking such a serious step as you have decided on might obviate regrettable friction and that some ad interim arrangement could be made pending a decision by higher authority.

For my part I am referring the question by wire to Peking and may possibly receive in reply instructions favourable to yourself; but at present I know of nothing that permits me, whatever my own opinion may be, to exempt anybody from the unqualified prohibition contained in the Protocol.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

F. A. Morgan

Commissioner of Customs.

Canton, 30th. April 1902.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of this date I have the honour to state, that I am of course ready to deliberate with you any ad interim arrangement. The base of which would be the immediate import of the ammunition in this case as well as in similar cases. The ammunition is needed by Mr. Weiss for his self protection on an official call in the environs of Canton. Desirous myself to avoid frictions, if possible I would have suggested to come to an ad interim arrangement peremptorily refused to give an import permit in your letter of the 28th.

I cannot consider this single case to be important enough to justify the expenses of a telegram so I have forwarded my report by post.

I have etc.

Dr. Lang

Acting Consul for Germany.

No. 199. CONSULAR BUREAU.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 9, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

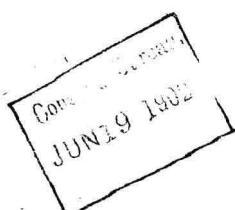
Subject: *Act by form June 1902*

act

Rebellion in Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

Re Communication from Rev. R. A. Jaffray,
and despatch enclosing telegram
received from Ningpo Tao



No. 199

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 9th, 1902

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my despatch No. 194 regarding Rebellion in Kwangsi, I have the honor to report as follows:

Early this morning I received the following communication with enclosure from the Rev. R. A. Jaffray, of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance, Wuchow, South China:

Wuchow, May 6th. 1902.

Dear Mr. McWade:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter received last night from Nanning containing a little news of the situation which may be of profit and interest to you.

Yours sincerely
R. A. Jaffray.

On the 12th. day 3rd. moon, received a letter from Nanning saying that the Prefect of Wui Chow has been defeated by robbers on the 2nd. day 3rd. moon while attacking them in the village of Tai Luk in the upper of Kiu Pan, Kwangsi. The casualties are two officers and nineteen soldiers. General Wong has proved well up to his duties and given satisfaction, and the people are feeling great delight, but the "On" soldiers have still not yet arrived here.

I received the following assuring despatch this afternoon from H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs:

From H. E. Tao to the Hon. Robert M. McWade, U.S. Consul.

Your Honor:

In reply to your communication of the 30th. day 3rd. moon, concerning the rebellion in Nanning, Kwangsi, asking me to notify you with full informations of the present state, I have the honor to inform you that I have yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Kwangsi, saying that the force of the rebels is gradually decreasing, although they are in great numbers and he is unable to clear them up immediately, but there is no such thing that any of the towns have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Now, I have a copy of the original telegram enclosed to you for your perusal, and to say to you that the HongKong statements are nonsense and are quite unworthy of belief.

Telegram received from Ting, Governor of Kwangsi on the 1st. day at midnight.

Viceroy Tao:

I have received a telegram from General Pum, informing me that he had arrived at Wang Chow on the 25th. day, and the force there is getting a little stronger, for which I thank you heartily. The Nanning rebels are retreating and have sheltered themselves in the place Hing Yuem. On hearing the recent outbreak I have instructed Taotai Cheong Tong Yam and General Wong Yuem Kwo by telegraph, that they are to proceed there and rendered their valuable assistances.

Lately I received a report from the Prefect of Lau Chow Chin, that the Assist: Commander of the "Chung" regiment Wong Yuk Man etc. have had the rebels expelled and also had the Wing Ting To Si, (a native captain) and his family who had been captured by the rebels, brought home safely. The foot-steps of the rebels are uncertain, and it is hard enough to clear them out in quick time.

The foregoing are respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert G. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

No. 200
CONSULAR BUREAU.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 10th, 1902

Mr. Robertall. of Colgate.

To the Department of State.

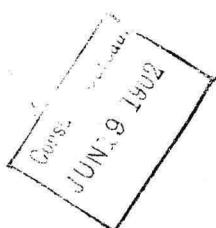
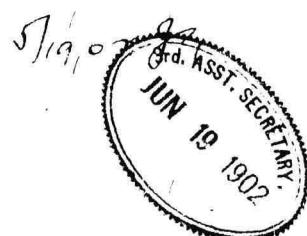
Subject:

Bubonic Plague,

India, S. of India

Abstract of Contents.

Report received through missionaries
of the American Scandinavian Mission,
and from Dr. Swau, &c. &c.



No. 200

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 10th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On May 1st. I learned through the Missionaries of the American Scandinavian Mission and through two Chinese officials that the Bubonic Plague was ravaging the lower or eastern portion of Honan. They reported that it had become epidemic and that from eight to ten victims were discovered in each of a number of houses inhabited chiefly by coolies of the lowest class. I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to U. S. Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington,

Plague epidemic east Honan. Canton
decreasing.

McWade.

Of my own personal knowledge I was aware that the plague had begun to abate in Canton, therefore I noted that fact in the foregoing cablegram.

The morning and afternoon passenger steamships arriving here from HongKong bring daily, as a rule, a number of dead and dying victims of the plague, who have been stricken in HongKong and are sent here to die and for burial by their relatives and others. Some of the unfortunates die on the way here. Of course their arrival aids materially in spreading the disease.

I note as a fact that the authorities of that Colony instruct their port and other physicians to make a personal examination of all Chinese arriving there from Canton, but the same physicians are not instructed to make any examination whatever of those who leave HongKong for Canton. I do not report that fact by way of complaint, but merely for your information.

A few days ago one of the Custom's Officials in Canton had an unpleasant experience of one of the methods used by Chinese residents in HongKong to get rid of their dead, who are victims of the pestilence. He opened a barrel, which had arrived that morning among the cargo of the HongKong Steamship "Power", and which, according to its invoice, was alleged to contain 90 catties of Shark's fins, a Chinese delicacy. When the lid of the barrel was removed two human feet protruded, and an examination disclosed that the barrel contained a Chinaman who had died of plague in HongKong.

Early this morning I received the following self-explanatory report from Dr. Swan, Physician in charge of the Canton Hospital:

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S HOSPITAL.

Canton, China, May 9th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade
United States Consul,
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:-

Notwithstanding the various reports with regard to the presence of Bubonic Plague and Cholera in Canton during the past two or three weeks, I have not been able to get any reliable information showing that either disease was present to any marked extent until today when I obtained information from a reliable source that Bubonic Plague was present to a considerable extent in the Manchu or Ki ha portion of the City: the Western section of the old part of the City. So near as I can judge from the report given by my informant, who resides near the portion of the City mentioned, there are from forty to fifty deaths occurring daily from Plague and Cholera, but far the larger portion are due to Plague. In the Eastern portion of the City where I have been several times of late there seems to be practically none, either of Cholera or Plague. We have had in the past two weeks three cases of Plague appear for treatment at the Hospital but only one of them resided in the City. On the whole I should say that there are very few cases of Cholera occurring and that Plague is not at all general. The outbreak I refer to above is of quite recent occurrence and we may well hope that the recent rains will give us more favorable conditions and a less number of these infectious cases of disease. I may add that I have all along made careful inquiries with regard to the prevalence of disease but have not been able to hear of any marked increase. In fact Cholera has decidedly lessened and the character of the attack is considerably modified and milder than it was at first, though this we might naturally expect.

Any reliable information I can get along this line I will forward to you promptly.

I am pleased to note that the experiment carried on by Dr. Adolph Razlag in the treatment of leprosy is so far meeting with considerable success, the four cases under observation showing marked improvement. Three other cases coming each morning for the treatment are also showing improvement. The treatment carried on is not so much in the line of special new remedies as in the thorough and careful manner in which the remedies are applied.

With best regards, believe me,

Very faithfully yours,
John M. Swan.

As I write, news comes to me from reliable sources that the Plague and Cholera are still epidemic at Fatshan, which is distant from here about one hour by steamlaunch. It is one of the dirtiest cities in South China and the filth of its streets is proverbial.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert W. Wadsworth.

U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU

No. 201.

72100
JUN 24 1902
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Consulate of the United States,

Concord, China, May 15th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. de Wade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Act by force and to
Government
of
China
on
May 24, 1902.

Passports issued to Literati.

Abstract of Contents.

re issuance of passports by H. E.
Viceroy to the literati on a
tour of observation through the United
States, England, and Japan.

Consular Bureau
JUN 24 1902

No. 261

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 15th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, recently gave the high officials to understand that it was largely their duty to their country for all those who could afford the expense to make a tour of observation through the United States, England, and Japan. He suggested that the length of the tour should be graduated according to their means, and he felt that it should occupy at least three months, exclusive of the time spent on the voyages westward and on their return to their respective homes. He counselled them to observe, study, and learn the methods by which those three nations have become great and prosperous. The foreigners, their habits, their vast and varied industries, their wonderful inventions and discoveries, and the achievements of their scientists could not, of course, be closely studied in that short space of time, but sufficient time could be given to such careful observation of them as would leave a permanent and profitable impression on the minds of the tourists. The tour would thus broaden their minds, quicken their intelligence, and the better fit and equip them for the proper execution of their official and other duties at home, and would enable them to give material help in the advancement of the welfare of the Empire. The knowledge they had gained could also be profitably imparted, after their return, to those whose limited means or other circumstances had debarred them from the enjoyment of such a fruitful and inestimable experience. He added that after the receipt and a rigid scrutiny of the petitions of those who wished to make the tour he would issue the requisite passports, and would also ask the Consuls of the United States, England, and Japan to countersign them, on his assurance to those gentlemen that the bearers of those passports are the persons named therein and are bona fide travelers.

His Excellency's suggestion was favorably received and has, I am credibly informed, been the subject of frequent and appreciative comment among the officials, and the wealthy classes as well. Up to this date twenty of those passports have been presented to me to be visaed. The following is a sample of the despatch with which His Excellency accompanies each request for my signature, etc.

FROM H. E. THE VICEROY TAO TO THE HON. ROBERT M. MCNAUL U.S.CONSUL.

Sir:

I am in receipt of petitions from Chu Wa Ching, an expectant prefect of Kwangsi and Kwan Pang Nin, B.A. that they have prepared expenses themselves and are accompanied with one servant each for a tour through America for the experience of knowledge, and asking me to issue passports and to inform the Minister of China in that country to render them all necessary assistance.

I found that their intentions for so doing are worthy of all praises, so, it is my duty to furnish them with the necessary passports for their proceeding. Therefore, I have the honor to enclose herewith two passports with the request that you will be pleased to countersign the same and return them to me, in order to enable them to proceed through all your ports without difficulty.

In each case the intending tourist, in accordance with my request to H. E. Tao, presents himself at this Consulate, with the requisite evidence of his identity, etc. I should add, however, that in no instance has H. E. paid the customary official fee of one dollar gold.

The wealthy gentries who desire to travel through the United States and other countries have, as a rule, to present themselves with their petitions to H. E. the Hoppo Chwan, by whom the usual travelers' certificates are issued prior to being visaed by the resident foreign Consul.

The literati are persons bearing official titles obtained after severe examinations, and they are the only persons eligible to official positions. The wealthiest of the gentries do not rank with them and cannot occupy such official positions. The gentries apply to H. E. Chwan for Passport as Travelers, and it is he alone who has the authority to issue certificates to others than officials, to those who are travelers, students, teachers, or merchants.

The literati are notable among the petitioners, and some of them are men of profound learning. They form a class of the Empire, all to themselves in their exclusiveness, their dignity, their pride of position, their superior mental attainments, and their educational acquirements.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

9 Wds

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 15 12 54 PM 1902

RECEIVED

From Canton MAY 15 1902

MAY 15 1902

May 16 1902

Received 12th P.M.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Copy to Treasury

H. V. D.

Plague epidemic Kitayang

Taileung and Canton

McDade

MAY 21 1902

Con. ⑧.
No. 202.

57 or 87

Consulate of the United States,

Castor, China, alloy 17th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. all Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Re: by form and to
Peking July 3/1902
of Peking &
Peking

Pestilence in Kwangtung.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegram of May 16, 1902,
and transmitting report from Rev. and
Brattie, and Rev. Jacob Speecker, on
the epidemic of plague & cholera.

Consular Bureau.
JUL 3 1902

No. 202.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 17th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 200. concerning pestilence in the Province of Kwangtung I have the honor to report as follows:

On May 16, I received a report from the Rev. Jacob Speicher, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Kit Yang, reading as follows:

"We are having at present a very bad epidemic of the Plague at Kit Yang and it is almost of daily occurrence that dying persons and dead bodies are deposited directly in front of the entrance to our mission compound".

I directed the attention of H. E. Tao Mu, the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, to this matter and orders were immediately issued to the Kit Yang Magistrate to issue a Proclamation forbidding, under severe penalties, the placing of sick or dead persons at or in the vicinity of the mission compound.

From the Rev. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission I learned late on the evening of May 15th. 1902, that "both plague and Cholera are epidemic in Tai Leung, in the Shun Tak district. In the district city of Tsang Shing hundreds have died, mostly from plague. So great has been the mortality that coffins have to be ordered from the villages in the neighbourhood. The demand for coffins has become so great in some places and the price so high that the coolies who carry the coffins to the hills have an organized plan for stealing coffins. As is known, it often happens that the coffin reaches the grave too late in the day to be put into the grave and covered up. Sometimes it occurs that a coffin will remain beside the grave for days before it is covered. The coolies have taken advantage of this custom and, during the night, take the body and bury it without the coffin, and the coffin is taken away and sold. This has become very common about Tai Leung."

His Honor Hsueh Yung Nien, Confidential Interpreter of H. E. Viceroy Tao, informed me on the morning of May 16. 1902, that Bubonic Plague is epidemic in the northern and eastern portions of Canton City and also in the suburbs in those quarters. On the same morning I learned through another equally reliable Chinese source that the plague is ~~still~~ raging virulently in Fatshan and that, in nearly every case, the illness is only of short duration.

Summing up the foregoing information I cabled as follows to the Department, duplicating my despatch to U. S. Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington

Plague epidemic Kityang Taileung
and Canton.

McWade.

As already noted in my previous despatches it is an absolute impossibility to obtain anything like even an approximate estimate of the mortality through plague or Cholera or both. No mortality statistics are collected or prepared by the authorities and so far, indeed, as the majority of the officials and the natives generally are concerned they do not distinguish very closely between Cholera and plague, so that we are often in the dark as to the relative prevalence of either. Both of those diseases are known to the Chinese by the term of pestilence-瘟疫.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert McWade

U. S. Consul.

Consd.

72 or 87

No. 203.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 20th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Allender

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Act July 14/02
Arr. 14/02

French Naval Squadron in the far east.

Abstract of Contents.

List of the new French naval squadron
in the far east, and foreign gunboats
at Canton.

Consular Bureau
JUL 3 1902

No. 203.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 20th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the following will be the new French Naval Squadron in the Far East:

Active Squadron. - Montcalm (flagship), Guichen, Chateau Renault, Julien de la Graviere Friant, Bugeaud.

Second Division. - D'Entrecasteaux (rear-admiral's flagship), Pascal, Catinat, Infernet, D'Estees, Sfax.

Second Group. - Coastguard and River - Kersaint. Gunboats - Surprise, Decidee, Zelee, Lion, Vipere, Aspic, Scorpion, Comete, Alouette, Bengali, Argus, Vigilante, Olry, Takiang.

Transports. - Rance, Nievre Durance, Meurthe.

Armed Coastguard in reserve. - Redoutable, Vauban, Styx, Acheron.

Hulks. - Triomphante, Bayard.

There are now five foreign gunboats at Canton. Two British, two German, and one French. Two French gunboats left three days ago for the West River.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul.

Con. D.

No. ~~120~~. 204.

6/3.02. 82

1

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 26th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Re: by Foreign and to
Treasury July 3, 1902.

Plague and Cholera.

1

Abstract of Contents.

Concerning the prevalence of Plague
and Cholera in the Province of
Kwangtung.



No. 204

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 26th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 202. concerning the prevalence of Plague and Cholera in the Province of Kwangtung I have the honor to report as follows:

Dr. John M. Swan, Physician in charge of the Canton Hospital, presented the following report to me this morning:

Canton, China, May 25th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade,
United States Consul,
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:-

I have recently been making special inquiries with regard to the prevalence of Plague of Cholera in Canton, and I am pleased to report to you that Cholera has practically disappeared so far as I can learn. With regard to Plague, an outbreak of which I wrote to you about some weeks ago, I may say that I have since been in the district referred to and so far as I can learn there were not as many cases as at first reported, and since that time the number has markedly diminished. There are still sporadic cases occurring in the City but the disease is not now so largely prevalent.

In connection with this question of Bubonic Plague in Canton, I beg leave to inform you that I have just received reliable information that the Captain Superintendent of police in HongKong recently sent for the representatives of the different steamboat companies having boats on the HongKong and Canton run, and asked them if they would make arrangements to receive Plague cases on their boats for transportation to Canton. One if not two of the representatives refused to do so, but I am informed that the other boats, at least a number of them said they would do so. These are the facts as reported to me by a reliable person engaged in the river trade.

I may also state in this connection that so far as my experience has gone, HongKong is the chief port from which most of the plague infection comes to Canton. Most of the cases we have seen this year were cases imported from HongKong. Last year the majority of cases treated

on the Plague boats on the Honan side of the river by the Chinese were from HongKong. I have also personal knowledge of small villages not far distant from Canton receiving their infection by a single Plague case from HongKong in each instance.

In view of these facts I beg to propose that this matter of transporting Plague cases from HongKong be reported to the proper Chinese authorities with a view to prohibiting it as far as possible. It is hardly necessary to add that if my services can be used by the Chinese Government in any effort made to stop this disastrous Plague dissemination, I shall be very glad.

To me it is incomprehensible that a Government as enlightened as HongKong is supposed to be would allow its representative to actually propose to ship out of the Colony such cases as might occur, regardless of the fatal results that would arise from so planting the disease in many centers. Trusting you will give this matter your kind attention, I remain,

Very faithfully yours,
John M. Swan.

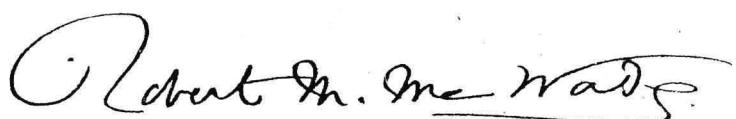
I will bring the foregoing to the attention of H. E. Viceroy Tao Mu early today with the hope that some friendly action may be taken that will put an effectual stop to the practice of sending plague cases from HongKong to this port. In previous despatches I have noted and deprecated this reprehensible practice of the HongKong authorities and have also stated the fact that whilst they employ a corps of Japanese and other physicians to examine passengers arriving from Canton those physicians are not instructed to examine passengers leaving HongKong for Canton, because they are only too glad to get rid of their plague-stricken native residents in that easy and convenient way. To send sick and dying plague patients to Canton, Fatshan, Fa Ti, Honam, or elsewhere in this part, or indeed in any other part of South China, seems to me as little less than criminal and to savor of selfish callousness. I can safely state on the authority of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, Dr. John M. Swan, and other American Missionaries that, at least, hundreds of natives have been carried off by plague in different villages through some plague infected person having been either sent back in that way or "permitted to return" to the village of his clan.

Through a reliable Chinese official I have learned that within the past few days the plague is spreading rapidly and with virulence in the K'i Ha, or Bannermen District of Canton. That part of the city is the dirtiest and I have almost exhausted every effort to have it thoroughly cleansed.

I regret to report that the Governor-General of Netherlands-India has decreed that all ships or vessels arriving from Canton, or having called at that port are subject in Netherlands-India to a quarantine of ten days from the date of departure from

that port, or since the last case of plague on board. Importation is temporarily prohibited of animal refuse, claws and hoofs, animal or human hair and bristles, hides, which are untanned and which are salted or cured with arsenic, raw wool, and rags, bags or sacks which have already been used, coming from Canton or transhipped at that port. Also it is temporarily prohibited to import from Canton into Netherlands-India tapestry and used embroideries unless they are transported as personal baggage, or in consequence of change of residence.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

6/3 or 8/3 1902

No. 205.

Consulate of the United States,

Castine, China, May 17th, 1902.

Mr. Robert L. Melvane.

To the Department of State.

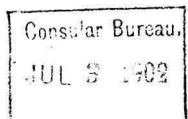
Subject:

Re: *Rebellion in Kwangtung*
July 14/02

Rebellion in Kwangtung.

Abstract of Contents.

re communications received from
Rev. Jaffray at Wuchow, and
Rev. A. J. Robb at Tak Shui Shan.



No. 204.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 27th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 199 concerning the Rebellion in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:

I have just received the following from the Rev. R. A. Jaffray of the American Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, at Wuchow:

Wuchow, May 20th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul
Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:

Enclosed please find another brief extract from my letter received this morning from our Native Preacher at Nanning in re the rebellion in that district. I hope that it may be of interest to you.

Yours ever sincerely,

R. A. Jaffray.

I have just received a letter from Nanning dated 30th. day 3rd. moon, saying that the "On" soldiers (1000 in all) despatched from Kwantung Province have

arrived at Nanning, and at present, it seems that the rebels are not so numerous.

About the 20th. day 3rd. moon, four junks have been attacked and robbed by pirates at the lower of Po Min while conveying cargo down to Canton.

On the 29th. day the Suon Fa Magistrate proceeded the place of Sz Tong and Ng Tong with some "Qu" soldiers and had over hundred of robbers killed.

I am informed that the General Wong of Yang Shing has been transferred to Lau Fu. Ma Shing Tsui was ordered to proceed to Nanning with four regiments of troops. Ma Kai Pu, the General of Pak Hoi was also ordered to proceed to Nanning for assistance.

The following communication was received this morning from the Rev. B. C. Randall, of the British and Foreign Bible Society:

Wuchow, May 20th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Canton.

Esteemed Sir:

Your communication requesting prompt and reliable information about the progress of the alleged rebellion in Kwangtung just to hand. My information is as follows:

Re the alleged Kwong Sai Rebellion.

That there is great unrest, both in government circles and amongst the people, throughout the province, is certain, but how grave the situation is very difficult to determine.

From which information I could gather I should say the leaders of the, so called, rebellion are, as yet, undesirous of Open hostilities but are actively engaged in recruiting and organizing and that "Secret Societies, inimical to the Government, are being formed all over the province."

The Government, on the other hand, is using its utmost endeavors to suppress the uprising by hunting out and punishing suspected members of these societies.

These are but impressions gathered from intercourse with officials and people and it must be born in mind that, though I was very near the seat of the trouble - travelling, in fact, through some of the disaffected districts - yet was I cut off from all telegraphic communications and had, therefore, not much better opportunities for learning the true state of affairs than I might had I been in Canton.

That there has been a general massacre at Ch'ein Shein Hui and Yat To Shi, in which over one thousand men, women and children were put to death by the Government forces under command of the Lau

Chau District Magistrate, I can vouch for. The reason assigned for the slaughter is that the heads of families slain were (suspected) members of a secret society which is conspiring against the Government.

It may also be received as fact that on the 27th. day of the 1st. moon, (6th. March) the Lekin and Salt customs stations at Hung Shui Hau were captured by some two hundred men, formerly soldiers of the "Yau Yung" regiment: That the same places were again captured by the same force towards the latter end of March; and, that the said customs stations have now been removed (temporarily?) from Hung Shui Hau to Mo Sun - a city twenty-four miles further down the river.

That the same band of robbers were, not less than three times during the present year, in possession of Shek Lung, - a small Market but a short distance from Hung Shui, - is, also, true.

These Robbers (ex-Yau Yung soldiers), - according to their own statements and the general belief of the people, - are in no way connected with the so-called, "Rebellion".

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

B. C. Randall.

His Honor Kung Hsin Chan, Prefect of Kwong Chow Fu and confidential secretary and adviser of H. E. Viceroy Tao Ma, assured me, at noon today, that the advices or reports received by H. E. from Kwangsi are emphatic in their assurances of the defeat of the alleged rebels wherever they show themselves in force. He deprecated the idea of calling them "rebels" and solemnly asserted that "they are nothing more or less than pirates and robbers." He warmly denounced as untruthful and sensational the reports emanating from HongKong concerning the disturbed condition in Kwangsi and declared that they originate from a small number of Reformers, followers of Sun Yat Sen, who seek this method of keeping up an agitation for the double purpose of raising money for themselves and of trying to hoodwink foreign countries into the belief that there is a real rebellion against the ruling dynasty in China.

A letter just received by a Chinese merchant from a reliable native friend at Samcha - a hill district in Kwangsi in the immediate vicinity of the area which has been reported to be overrun by the rebels - says that "the sight of a rebel would be a change from the eternal monotony, for the residents at Samcha are curious to know what the rebels look like. Referring to the alarmists reports and purposely exaggerated statements regarding the alleged rebellion, emanating as I have already said chiefly from HongKong, he asks:

"What is the reason such a hubbub is being made?"
"there is something at the back of it. The local authorities give assurances that there is no cause for alarm, and I do not feel the least need for it."

A communication which I have received from Tak Hing Chan dated May 25. from the Rev. A. I. Robb of the American Presbyterian Reformed Mission says:

"The rebellion in Kwang Sai which is at present occupying so much space in certain newspapers is attracting no attention whatever among the people here. This is marked contrast to the feeling three years ago when they were wildly excited. They are ignorant of anything now, and evidently do not know, if anything serious is occurring there. Usually country news from Kwong Sai reaches us by native report as soon as by newspaper, but this case is exceptional in that there is no native news. Everything is exceedingly quiet here. The people are friendly and attending to their crops. It is doubtless known to you that we have a telegraph station here so that in case of necessity we can communicate quickly or be reached as quickly."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

No. 206.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 20th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. Allendale,

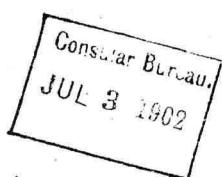
To the Department of State.

Subject: *Acting from
many sources
many
months*

Report on Tak Au Ng Chau,

Abstract of Contents.

Report & map of Tak Au Ng Chau, received
from Rev. A. S. Robt



No. 206

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 30th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to present herewith for the information of the Navy Department a communication which I have received from the Rev. A. I. Robb, of the American Presbyterian Reformed Mission, at Tak Hing Chau.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

Tak Hing Chau, May 27th. 1902.

Hon. Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul,

Canton,

China.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of inquiry I forward to you this report for the information of the U. S. Naval forces in Asiatic waters.

I am only able to present a sketch showing the position of Tak Hing as compared with other places on the West River. It is one of the ports of call for foreign steamers, the first below Wu Chau and distant from it some forty or fifty miles. It is nearly midway between Shiu Hing and Wu Chau. It is marked on the River surveys and is, I judge, known to all acquainted with the river.

If necessary to relieve the station, the route would undoubtedly be by the waters of the West River. I have never reached it by any other way, and am unacquainted with land routes. Vessels of six feet draft can undoubtedly reach here at all seasons of the year and during the Spring and Summer the times are rare when twelve feet vessels could not travel the upper part of the river, though the delta is not so much affected by rains.

Has been already indicated. (see B)

There are no defences of any kind at this place unless you can dignify a rather poor city wall by that name. I think there are three old cannon lying on the ground in front of a temple near the west end of the city between the wall and the river. The city lies

in a valley some five miles long and a mile wide. A half mile west of the city the mountains come out to the river bank. Five miles east at the pagoda, which is the only one this side of Shiu Hing, the hills again come to the river. The opposite side of the river is mountainous, the valley lying entirely on the North bank of the river. The Lo Ting river enters the West River opposite the pagoda. It is only navigable for vessels of ten or twelve inch draught.

The mission buildings are plainly visible from the river, lying some sixty rods back from the bank and nearly half a mile east from the city proper, and nearly a mile from the eastern wall.

To an unprofessional eye it looks as though the city with its surrounding hills would be capable, under skilful military leaders and fortifiers(?) of a very strong defense.

In the hope that this meagre information may never be needed for relief purposes,

I am

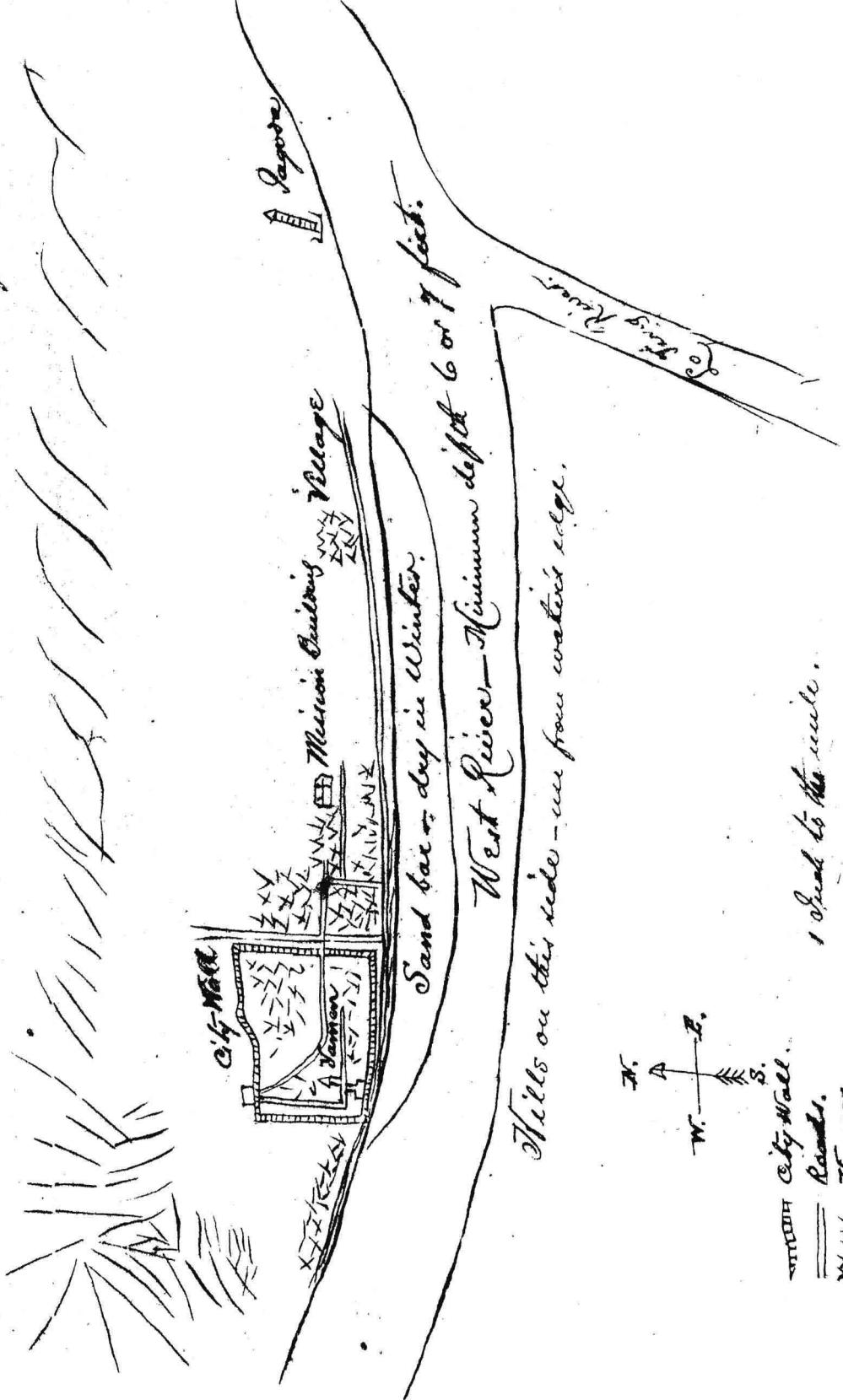
very sincerely yours,

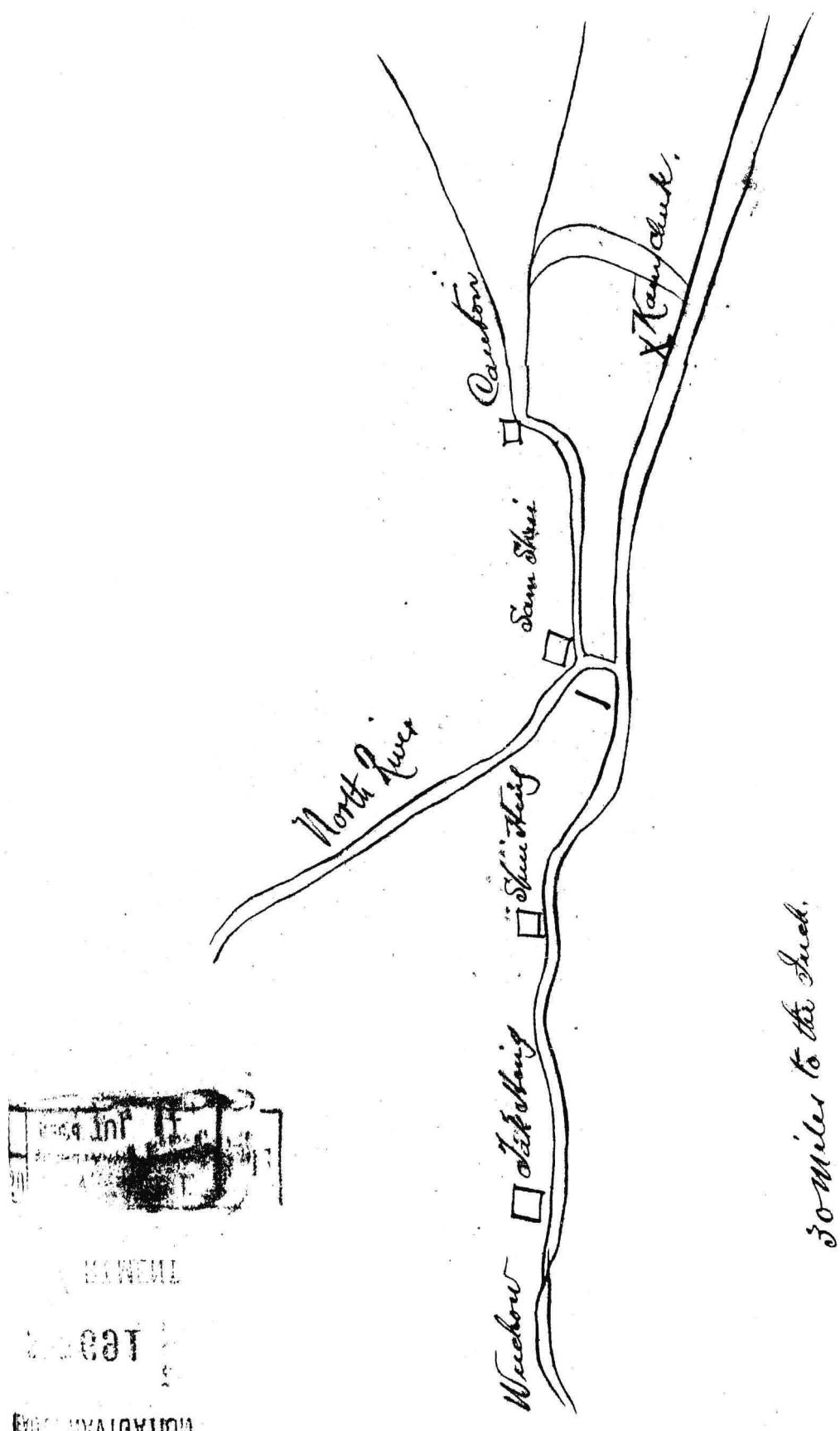
A. I. Robb.

Sketch of Hsien

Hsiung-shan often comes -

Hills here 300 or 400 feet high.





No. 207.

4/7/02 83
DEPT OF STATE

CONSULAR BUREAU

Act by subject
and file above.

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, China, May 31st, 1902.

Mr. Robert all. all Wade.

To the Department of State.

by J. W. 8/1/02

Subject: Cons

missionary Regulations.

Abstract of Contents.

re Communications from the Rev:

John all. Foster, Swatow.



No. 207

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 31st, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 187, concerning the Missionary Regulations I have the honor to report as follows:

Where the Missionaries are animated by a sincere desire to confine themselves strictly to their religious work and to adhere, rigidly, to the Missionary Regulations no difficulty whatever is experienced either in the settlement of Missionary and their converts' cases or in the stoppage of clan fights and feuds. I am, indeed, glad to be able to report that they have worked with most satisfactory results throughout the two Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which have a population of over 70,000,000, and that in only one district - Swatow - have I experienced any considerable difficulty in inducing the Missionaries of differing religious beliefs to adhere firmly to them. A little firmness ~~had~~ finally brought matters there too to a fairly satisfactory conclusion.

The enclosed communications from the Rev. John M. Foster, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow, whilst they give, to a certain extent, detailed information of the Missionary "troubles" in that district ~~also~~ also indicate "the great relief" felt by him and his missionary colleagues as the result of my methods.

H. E. Vice-roy Tao Mu, is sending out copies of the Mis-

sionary Regulations to other Viceroys and seems to take a pleasure in detailing their wholesome results in the Two Kwangs. Requests for them come frequently to me from British and other foreign missionaries, as well as from native officials at a distance. I enclose 50 copies which I have translated into Chinese.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert on the Wards

U. S. Consul.

Swatow May 29th. 1902.

My dear Mr. McWade;

Many thanks for the generous package of the agreement which you have sent me and we are especially glad that your determination to enforce this is commensurate with the same. It is a most vital matter, of the greatest importance to the Chinese people; no better work can be done for the nation at this time than to insist upon such a course on the part of those French plotters. I have written you a few pages on the subject but it seems very meagre, weak and unsatisfactory on re-reading. I wrote it with Mr. Speicher's machine in hot weather and much interrupted, so it is not a strong statement of the case, a very mild one. There is a vast deal to be said upon the subject; a great deal that has been the most damaging to them has been in the experience of other missionaries. And much of it is strong as evidence of the continual assumption of power.

If you would like a stronger or more detailed statement let me know and I will try to get something for you, but am heartily sick of the whole subject.

We are delighted over the prompt action of the Kit Yang Deputy and the settlement of so many cases there, all of which might have been closed last year, had Li done half his duty. Also the settling of that matter in Chao Yang District where the old man was murdered in captivity is quite closed up, we hear, and this is a great relief. A few vigorous measures, like this with Li, will make the French attend to their own affairs and relieve us immensely. You understand us. Besides, we prefer to have no litigation for our converts, but with the French crowding we feel compelled to stand out against them.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Foster.

Kit Yang, May 26th. 1902.

20

Hon. R. M. McWade
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

My dear Mr. McWade:

Your securing the appointment of a deputy to settle the cases, outstanding cases due to the unfairness of the man Li, has resulted in good thus far. I have been here with Mr. Speicher watching over the conduct of affairs by standing firm ourselves, and with the aid of a friendly member of the local gentry, we have the pleasure of knowing that a number of the matters are settled satisfactorily: the one remaining is docketed for today and we hope it will be closed as the others have been. We feel sorry to be the means of so dire a judgement falling on this Magistrate, but he has only himself to blame. The lesson is a timely one: we have been told today that the Pu-Ning man, who was at the first most fair towards us, has been so badly terrorized by the French threats that he had shown and expressed the feeling that the American and English matters could be given the slip; they were not to be feared, the French are the ones that hurt: he was advised to bear this Kit Yang man in mind.

The letter I wrote some time ago about threat to murder a man in the Pu-Ning District who has a land case with the French came up here in the form of a statement that a murder had actually been committed. Happily I heard of it before the constables had started out, on what would have been a fruitless search and sent word to the Mandarin that the danger was in the future if he did not settle that case. He will not delay more than is necessary, though he is in a hard position.

The capture and murder of that old man by Pere Verdeilles "adeptes", to quote the phrase all the Frenchmen use in writing of our converts or adherents, was a bad thing in itself and a bad precedent. There was a man attending our chapel in another place seized as well, we are glad to say the case was settled by urgent protest being made to the Pere involved.

(A marginal note written on this page by Mr. Foster reads as follows:
May 29th. we hear it is settled
\$500 awarded to offset the murder.)

That matter in which the old man's murder occurred I have not heard from since leaving Kak-Chieh, and I have been away over three Sundays. I wrote you that the new Chao Yang Magistrate is said to be a member of the French Mission (and the people have a rumor that the new man who succeeds Li here is of similar proclivities) which may affect the settlement, but I hope affair of Li's may be a caution to even such men.

We may be sure from Bishop Merel's past record that he will use every means in his power to awe the Mandarins into casting in their lot with the French combination.

I fully appreciate all you write as to the right and propriety of my advising the men, for whose presence the officials

ask to go to the Yamen, but while that Tang Phu Suan case is not yet settled and I know that Pere Verdeille has a hope of indicting both Tang Gek Lang and Ng Tai Ngiap, I can do no more than tell them it is their own affair, if they go it is their own risk. Nor can I see the wisdom or justice of having a case tried at the Fu City which involves the treaty rights of another nation and France for that French Consular Deputy is there at the Mandarin's elbow to secure his own ends while no other nation has an accredited representative at that point. I hear the English have been objecting to this arrangement but were told the field was open for them to do the same if they wished to do so. Having a French Ecclesiastic there putting on all the airs of a Taotai is a very, very bad element in the situation.

I must plead guilty of neglecting your request for information regarding the French.

A great deal has been written and said on the subject the past few years but the topic is well nigh inexhaustible and ever new in fresh resources. There are two sources of information which are probably open to you in Canton that would be most valuable. The former German Consul, Mr. Ives Streich who was also in earlier years the U. S. Consular Agent, at this Port, wrote a plain, explicit letter on the career of the present Bishop of the Two Kwang when he was in this Prefecture, the evident French plan to work toward the annexation of this Province and with a view to that, to prevent the missionaries of other nations from gaining and keeping converts.

You could doubtless see this letter or hear it. And I am enclosing the name of one of the latest victims of the French animosity hereabouts the late Magistrate of Chao Yang District. He impressed us as a man who understood the situation and who wished to be fair in his dealings with foreigners. He always showed a desire to do the best in his power where we were involved, but he had very hard experiences with Pere Verdeille, who threatened him repeatedly with dismissal from office. Now he has gone and, as I wrote you once before, the Chinese say he was removed by the French Consul because he did not settle the Church lawsuits, and that his rank was to be taken from him. If you can get hold of this man he would give you first hand reports of Pere Merel's and Pere Verdeille action here.

He may not be the ablest official in the world but he did try to be fair and standout against the unjust demands of the French in this unhappy region. We hear that this man Li was told to resign his position here or lose his rank as an official. It has been a severe punishment making him lose the opportunity to get a large sum of money at the end of his term of office, all the punishment we should have expected, but if the Viceroy listens to the French Consul and disrates so decent a man as the former Chao Yang Magistrate who tried to withstand the aggressions of the French, and does not touch the rank of a man so notoriously unjust as Li at your request, it does not seem fair. If Li remains in office, this other man should be stored, in all justice to the Chinese and to us.

To begin with my own personal relations with the French men and their work here, my first observation of their trying to make converts was about ten years ago when I visited the village

of Pi-Ow in Pu Ning District. This town is divided into two parties and before the French troubles in 1884 a Priest had promised one party in the town to help them through the French Consul if they would put away their idols etc. and join his Mission. They did put away the idols and tablets in a lot of baskets, but soon the war upset French influence here and the case could not be carried through: to this day the position is unchanged in that town. In the town of Huen Suan near by the French took advantage of a quarrel the people had with a powerful Clan and espoused their cause in 1893 taking in the larger part of the town as adherents, now they have a resident missionary there.

The following year 1894 I went to the United States remaining until the Spring of 1897, then came back to find bitter hostility between the adherents of our Mission and those of the French which had arisen through their owning a condemned murderer, one Tang A-Ming, as a Catechist I think he was, who gathered a mob of roughs about him and terrorized a whole region.

Our troubles with him affected other places. In the town of Lau-Kung we had an interest on one side and the English Mission on the other; if old difficulties cropped out, our respective native helpers helped keep the peace but the other side were not satisfied with the good advice given them by the English so asked Pere Merel to espouse their cause which he did and made a great deal of trouble for a year, until the people so disobeyed his commands that he dropped them and the case was soon settled by arbitration. One of the most aggravated features of this case was the outrageous performances of the native teachers employed by the French: on one occasion one by the name of Le urged their adherents to go and cut the rice of the opposition, so we were repeatedly informed and the result was a fight in which many were killed. We often hear of instances where the natives do take up matters on their own responsibility and yet it is very hard to get any satisfaction from his superior in such a case.

In those days we tried moral suasion at times: I remember once writing a letter to Pere Merel about a matter in a large market town whose Elders had violently protested against the seizure of some land by a man who claimed Merel's help. He refused to open the letter. Since that time the land in question was used for the site of a meeting place for the French Mission. Not long since I visited a house where the mother is a member of our Mission and the others several of them of the French Mission: the one had his eyes dug out by the irate men of that same town. He told me the man who in the above instance had over ridden his people in the matter of land had by the present Bishop's help secured an award of over \$3000.00 for the putting out of this man's eyes and only given him about \$600.00 of the amount.

In December 1899 the case at Kho Koi, Chau Yang District which had arisen after the attempt by our members to get the man A-Ming, who had been threatening violence into the hands of the Magistrates, again broke out and it was a very serious affair. We took the ground that it was a native quarrel and the Magistrates should be given a free hand to settle it. But the Magistrate begged that one of our Mission come down to aid in the settlement as both Pere Merel and Pere Le Corre were at his elbow and he was much hampered. I went and had a memorable interview with these two

Frenchmen and four Mandarins, who had pre-arranged a plan, for closing up the case which I well knew would be unsatisfactory and which I declined to accept without asking the opinion of the Chinese involved: further my position was that no foreign teacher has any right to make him self answerable for a whole village of the native people. The French position is to assume everything and take upon themselves the responsibility of answering for all their adherents. On my declining to assert Pere Merel at once began to exclaim that I was "unjust" did "not wish the case settled" and by pointing his finger at me and repeating his accusations to anger me, but I saw this and ignored his conduct, refused to assent and thus a better agreement was reached. In this Pere Le Corre acted with magnanimity and asked the Magistrate to retract the charges he had asked to be made against our native preacher, a fair and just course which helped much toward securing the settlement then made and observed to the present day.

Since that time I have met the now Bishop Merel and found him courteous in manner, we have had no direct collision in any Mission matter though I have known of many things connected with his work.

Pere Etienne and Pere Douispis I have had correspondence with and all matters have been adjusted thus far which have affected our respective charges.

Pere Le Corre I have also corresponded with and in a few instances the matter in hand been settled, but in most cases it has been an interchange of opinion with no marked result. He is regarded by the Chinese official as more easy to get on with than many others and my opinion is that if it were not for this political combination he would try to do a quiet religious work, but that is not the plan at present from all appearances.

While Pere Le Corre was at Kho Khoi the long-standing case was settled and all was peaceful for months. Last year there was a very bad clan fight in that section and I have been told repeatedly that Pere Verdeille, his successor, interfered when the settlement was almost complete demanding \$4000.00 from each party; this broke off negotiations and the fighting was resumed to continue for many weeks.

At that time he demanded that the chief military Commander, Gen. Wu, arrest without civil process, a member of our Mission Church, one Tang Gek Lang who had a little lawsuit about a rice field with a member or adherent of the French Mission. Because Gen. Wu refused to do this he was threatened with the Taotai, Viceroy and all the dire results of French disfavor. I have had an account of this scene from three separate sources and it was a most disgraceful exhibition of ecclesiastical French assumption. The case has been carried to Canton: and is one which is increasing by the assumption of magisterial functions by the French missionaries. In another case this same man backed up a demand for the arrest of a man who has several years been an attendant at one of our churches on the ground that he had seized a neighbor who is an adherent of the French Mission. The constables came and were shown the man said to have been seized: they took him to the Pere, and the story goes he was reprimanded for not knowing enough to stay in hiding when he knew a warrant was out to arrest his alleged captors (alleged) at this the constables were edified. Now the man is

again being sought by the Magistrates at the instigation of Pere Verdeille for the reason that "he is a man who ~~causes~~ trouble in his village!" This is a trifling matter in itself, its significance lies in its showing the gradual assumption of authority by the French. What business is it of this man from a foreign country that a Chinaman is a maker of trouble in his village unless he has something definite to say about it that touches his own work? If this was a genuine interest in the welfare of the people it would be another thing.

In the yet unsettled case at Tang Phu Suan we have taken the ground that it is a native quarrel and that all foreign influence should be withdrawn. Repeatedly and by different persons I have been told that Pere Verdeille did give his card to natives and tell them to seize the old man, Pang Lau Hui who is generally believed to have been murdered after he had been given into the charge of men who are associates ("pals") of the same Tang A-Ming who figured in the troubles of six years ago: also I have been told again and again that Pere Verdeille sent out his own cards to ask for ~~400~~ men to arm and come to take part in a fight, even after the Magistrate was on the ground.

What adds to the seriousness of the whole situation is the power of deputy Consul conferred upon Pere Roudiere at the Fu City. He sends his dispatches with official seal all over the region and over awes the Magistrates. I had one or two experiences of this while caring for the work in Ching Hai now the field of Rev. W. Ashmore Jr.

I am told by Rev. Murdo Mackenzie of the English Presbyterian Mission that he has proof of this deputy Consul actually having his own men sent out to arrest men for whom rewards had been offered by a wealthy member of the French Mission in the city of Kit Yang. There is every indication that the plan is deeply laid to assume power as well as rank so fast as it can be wrested or wheedled from the Mandarins. The sooner this is checked with a strong hand the better.

The Deputy sent by the Taotai to settle outstanding cases at Kho Khoi and elsewhere in Kit Yang District has done his work promptly and well, settled each case fairly so far as we can judge: we have given him a free hand, save insisting that the most important be reserved for the last, and assisted as we could, enjoining upon our adherents to listen to his decisions. He deserves honorable mention to the Viceroy.

With kindest regards,

Yours Very Truly
John M. Foster.

6/10/02

No. 108.

Consulate of the United States,

Calcutta, India, July 31st, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Allardice,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Case of Sun Chee

Please see attached
Ans & copy to you with original
Copied July 16/02

Abstract of Contents.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's
dispatch dated July 31, 1902, enclosing
a letter from Wong Kui, of San Francisco,

Cal:



No. 208

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, May 31st, 1902.

Honorable David J. Mill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated March 31. 1902, enclosing for my information and report a copy of a letter from Wong Kin of San Francisco, Cal, transmitting certain papers and affidavits in regard to property belonging to him and his mother in the village of Wing Kong, and disputes between the natives of that village and the village of Fow Shich.

In reply thereto I have the honor to report as follows:

On June 11. 1901, Jew Chew, presented himself at this Consulate for registration, and handed me his papers, which consisted of a Certificate of Birth, bearing a stamped endorsement with the signature of the County Recorder of San Francisco, Cal. as per enclosed photograph Marked Exhibits "A", "B", & "C". - and a Certificate of Identification, bearing a stamped endorsement and the signature of John Lynch, Inspector, as per enclosed photograph marked Exhibit "D".

After a careful and lengthy questioning which I invariably do in such cases, and a cautious scrutiny and examination of those documents, I accepted them as genuine. He was at that time accompanied by Mr. Lee Chee, the Deputy Hoppo of Canton, who is intimately acquainted with the man, and who not only spoke well of him but also vouchsafed to the truthfulness of the statements made by

him to me. Mr. Lee Chee's official position makes him well known amongst all the Consuls here and he always interviews them on behalf of the Hoppo, whom he invariably accompanies, and for whom he acts also as Interpreter. He also accompanies nearly all the Chinese Officials, civil and military, on their visits to the foreign Consuls on Shameen, besides representing the Hoppo whenever the former is unable by illness or otherwise to attend to his official duties.

On June 15. 1901, Jew Chew, presented a petition to me reciting an alleged grievance, and I questioned him at length regarding it. He told me that he was robbed of over 30.000 consisting of property stolen and destroyed, and a member of his family and relatives murdered, and I consented to forward his petition to the proper authority for investigation.

After a lapse of almost two months I received a report from H. E. Tao Ma, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, saying that the case first arose through a dispute between the Jew and Wong clans, over the building of a bridge, and that the case was referred to H. E. Li Hung Chang, late Viceroy here, who gave permission for the building of the bridge. The robbery and the murders of which Jew Chew complained occurred some time afterwards.

On February 20. 1901, I received a communication from Mr. Wong Kin, Interpreter of the U. S. Post Office, at San Francisco, Cal. dated December 28. 1901, (as per copy now received from the Department) enclosing an affidavit from himself saying "that Jew Chew is not a native of the United States, but was born in China." I immediately acknowledged the receipt of his communication and said in reply that "I will make the necessary investigation."

Upon the receipt of Mr. Wong Kin's letter, I wrote and sent messengers after Jew Chew several times and was unable to trace his whereabouts. I also requested Mr. Lee Chee to bring him before me but Mr. Lee has not yet been successful in finding him, as he lives in the interior and is very seldom or ever seen here in Canton or its vicinity. His papers, fortunately, are kept here in the Consulate, and I am thus able to have photographic copies of them taken to accompany this despatch.

As Jew Chew failed to turn up, to answer Wong Kin's communication denying his nationality I at once notified the local authorities that I would have nothing to do with the case, and suggested that the matter be referred to the Elders of the village for settlement. My suggestion was accepted and, I am informed by Mr. Lee Chee, the village Elders awarded, about six weeks ago, a moderate sum of money to the aggrieved parties, as compensation for the robbery and murders, an arrangement entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

This case has never been tried before any magistrate or in any court here in Canton, and has never been taken out of the hands of the Village Elders. It has been settled amicably, and strictly according to Chinese Justice, which is satisfied, very often, by the payment of a small amount of money as compensation for the loss of a human life, by murder.

It is proper to add that it is nothing new for a Chinaman, who has amassed wealth in the United States, to be robbed of his all after his return to his native village. The savings of years disappear in a few months, perhaps considerably less. Some officials as soon as they learn of his arrival home start in by squee-

zing him repeatedly on various pretences, his relatives and the enemies of his clan complete the business, and he is a fortunate man if he escapes without personal injury. So it is also with the American-Chinaman who has been born in the United States, and who, actuated by various motives, comes out here to make the acquaintance of his relatives and the friends of his clan. If he is not robbed by pirates or brigands on his way to his ancestral village he is almost invariably certain to be well-plucked shortly after his arrival. I understand that secret information is, often sent out from the United States of the movements of wealthy Chinese emigrants who contemplate returning to China. The object of that information is as obvious as its results are disastrous to the unsuspecting and defenceless victims.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert Wm. Dr. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

It will be noted that this despatch No. 208 is dated May 31st. 1902. It is written in reply to the Department's No. 49, received at this Consulate on the afternoon of May 10. 1902. The foregoing reply was there ~~soon~~ written, but I did not place a date upon it then because I had to await the arrival, from the photographer, of the enclosed photographed fac-similes of Birth and Identification certificates. The rainy season's accompaniments of heavy down-pours, day after day, and dark lowering skies are the photographer's valid excuses for his inability to hand me the fac-similes until today.

R. Wm. Dr. Wade.

雨廣總督部堂
大美國領事官默
大法國領事官哈

會商定之方略

一凡非教案教士等一概不得藉詞干預

二傳道人及教生不得彼此或與教民或他教之人互起大小爭端設有爭論之事兩造應請紳耆善爲調處妥結倘欠公平兩造可將實在情形稟控於縣官若縣官辦理不公或判斷未能平允則各將全案原委實情詳細報知各該管教士以憑秉公詳慎查核和衷會商妥爲持平辦結倘兩造爭端非因教務而起教士仍應不允與聞凡相類之案均當堅持不爲干預教士及幫理人等應遵正理極力扶持中國公道

三傳道人及教生倘有濫理干涉教民教徒以及他教暨平民大小爭端各該管教士應立卽嚴加約束如有教士以某傳道人或教生不安本分往訴於該管教士該教士須虛心聽納秉公詳查

四同族械鬥無論因何起衅教士教民須極力設法止息並防息後再門倘有教民不遵教士誠諭禁阻幫同械鬥或明或暗均應重辦仍由該管教士嚴加約束蓋此等不守法之教民乃教會中爲患之人不特有玷教聲也

五案關真正教務須查明的確證據先由教士報知縣官及地方各官並須將案情按照應行款式明白書寫使華官易於明曉如縣官判斷不公或不按例查辦可將該案控於領事官惟須將全案原委報明

六某教民及冒在教者於未入教之先經與人有爭案領事官斷不理此事此款特阻無真心奉教者

七近聞常有水陸盜賊以及兇犯藉入教爲護符者又有將舖屋粘貼教堂字樣以爲瞞蔽該管牧者教師務須於傳教之時諭知教民不得粘貼如有匪徒故意干犯粘貼者該教士宜卽告知地方官及領事官卽將犯此事之人嚴拿究辦

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

2 AM

From Canton



JUN, 6 1902

June 4, 1902.

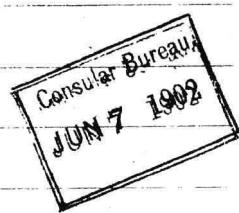
Received 9:40 A.M.

Sec State

Washn.

Marshal Su telegraphs have
captured Kweichao Kwangyuen
Prefecture in Yunnan frontier
Tinkin rebels fled hills northwest
manning troubles reported Szeen
Szecheng Chienan Taiping north
of Lung Show Kwangse not
serious

McCade



No. 2047.

6/2/94
85
Consulate of the United States,

Caracas, Venezuela, June 4th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Colbath.

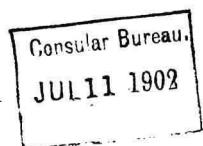
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Consular Regulations.

Abstract of Contents.

additional information from
the Rev. John W. Foster.



No. 209

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 4th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 207 concerning the Missionary Regulations, I have the honor to report as follows:

I have just received the following communication from the Rev. John M. Foster, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Swatow:

Tat Thau Pou, June 2. 1902.

Hon. R. M. McWade,

U. S. Consul, Canton.

My dear Mr. McWade:

Last week I mailed you a letter giving some facts in answer to your request for information about experiences with the French Missionaries; Among these was the case of a man at Chhiah Liau who obtained a judgement for #3000 - or more, against men who had dug out the eyes of an adherent of the French Mission and gave the poor fellow \$600 only. The man's mother told me Pere Verdeille was to have a part of this to build a house. Now, I am told, Pere Verdeille has imprisoned the man who secured the judgement for non-payment of \$800 - promised toward building of Mission House at Kho Khoi.

A prominent man in that Mission also told one of our native helpers that many of their own member had signed a petition to have Pere Verdeille removed.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Foster.

I send you the foregoing, solely for your information, so that you can see from it and judge for yourself how that French Missionary, Pere Verdeille, is ill-treating his own converts and how they resent it. He has however to conform to our Missionary Regulations.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

6/10 or 8/1

No. 210.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 4th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. allendale,

To the Department of State.

CONSULAR REPORT
Add. Number and Name.

Subject:

Rebellion in Kwangtung
(as for July 14/02)

Rebellion in Kwangtung.

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming telegrams, v. o. & o.

No. 210

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 4th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 205. concerning the alleged Rebellion in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:

I learned, this morning, through reliable native sources, that Marshal Su has captured Kweichow, a small town in the Kwangnam Prefecture, Province of Yunnan, near the frontier of Tonkin, and that he has dispersed the rebels and bandits in that locality, whom he had previously defeated in numerous small skirmishes or engagements. He had previously driven several large bands to their customary retreats in "the Hill Country", to the extreme Northwest of Nanning. The main body of combined rebels and bandits fled into Yunnan, and he pursued them vigorously and persistently, giving no quarter. When they reached Kweichow, which they fortified hastily, they were surprised by the rapidity of his movements, and, disheartened and terrified by his manifest determination to annihilate them, they threw down their arms after a short fight and fled in every direction that gave any promise of a safe retreat. His telegraphic despatches to H. E. Governor Ting, of Kwangsi, do not state the number of rebels killed, neither do they make any note of the prisoners taken by his braves. Of course it is generally understood that captured prisoners get no quarter.

It is reported that two detachments of French troops have

crossed the borders from Tonkin to co-operate with Marshal Su, but I am not thoroughly satisfied with the accuracy of the report. What gives a bit of color to it, however, is the fact that he has long been a notorious friend of the French, especially in Tonkin, and it has frequently been charged against him that he is in their pay. Indeed, if I am not greatly mistaken, it was principally for those reasons that the Empress-Dowager relieved him of his command, ~~some~~ time prior to this outbreak. The details of the outbreak are told in my despatch to the Department No. 172. and show the apparent and alleged causes for his re-appointment.

In this connection it is proper to add that there is no truth whatever in the sensational reports of the capture of Nanning or Kweiling. According to the information which I have received from sure sources, the so-called rebels, who are really the disbanded soldiers of Marshal Su, and with whom are combined the brigands, pirates and malefactors generally who have infested the northwest of Kwangsi, for the past fifty years, have never, at any time, taken or occupied any large fortified or walled town or city, and they have never been engaged in anything like a sustained battle. As a rule, the chief difficulty which Marshal Su, and General Ma ^{experience} was in closing them in or driving them to one spot where a decisive engagement could take place. General Li, an old and brave veteran in fighting the always frequent rebellions in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, tells me that as soon as the Imperial troops arrive in a disturbed locality the so-called rebels scatter in flight and never come to an engagement if it can be avoided in any way.

As I have stated in previous despatches Kwangtung and Kwangsi are the most turbulent of ^{this section of} the Chinese Empire, and there is always

a so-called rebellion in some of their out-of-the-way districts - in some places that are difficult of access to the Imperial troops and that afford continual refuge for the pirates or other malefactors who, for purposes of their own almost invariably call themselves "rebels", when out on a sudden foray or raid. Sometimes these outlaws induce the people in their immediate neighborhood to make common cause with them, and to form secret societies, such as the Triads, Boxers, and Big Knives. This is especially the case when the natives are deeply incensed over the cruel rapacity and unmerciful "squeezes" of the petty civil or military mandarins who are temporarily in command of their district. Such are believed to be the conditions that have caused the disturbances now existing ^{four} in Sse em, Ssu-Ch'eng, Chenan, and Taiping, ~~from~~ large villages west of Nanning and north of Lungchow, in Kwangsi, where alleged revolutionary societies are being organized. These disturbances are not of a serious character, and will be easily quelled by the local braves. And "disturbances" is the proper title for them, for they rarely, if ever, rise to the dignity of a rebellion. It is true that during their continuance many lives are lost - at times the victims are numbered almost by hundreds - but it must be remembered that these outlaws are bold and bloodthirsty as a class and to suppress them the Government is compelled to use exceedingly drastic measures, and that it ^{Sometimes} finds it necessary, according to its views of the situation, to destroy entire villages and to annihilate their lawless inhabitants.

Summarizing today's intelligence I have cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger at Peking:

Secstate Washington.

Marshal Su telegraphs has captured Kwei-chao, Kwangnan Prefecture in Yunnan, frontier Tonkin. Rebels fled Hills northwest Nanning. Troubles reported Sse em, Ssu-Ch'eng, Chenan, Taiping north of Lung show Kwangsi, not serious.

McWade.

^{law}
The banded outlaws pirates, and brigands at Pakhoi, concerning whose movements and depredations a number of sensational reports have also been current, have been defeated and utterly routed by General Li, who says: "My only trouble was to catch them in anything like large numbers. They did not care to fight any one except the unarmed and in-offensive farmers, whom they maltreated and robbed when they had a favorable opportunity".

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert McWade.

U. S. Consul.

6/20/02

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 211.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 22, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Enclosed
Postcard
with original
date July 3, 1902

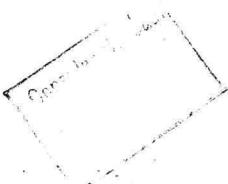
Establishment of
Imperial German Post Office.

James.

Abstract of Contents.

The establishment in Canton
of an Imperial German Post Office.

Enclosing - 1 tariff.



No. 211

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 5th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have just received the following official notification from Dr. Carl Lang, German Consul, and R. Heinberg, German Post - master, at this port, formally announcing the establishment in Canton of an Imperial German Post Office:

I beg to notify that an Imperial German Post Office has been established today at this port. The office is in the premises of the Imperial German Consulate.

All mail matters may be posted.

Insurance for letters and parcels will not be admitted.

Office hours-On week days

10a.m.-12a.m., 2 - 5p.m.

Mails will be despatched:

I. Letters, post cards, printed matters, commercial papers, money orders.

a. for HongKong:

on week days 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. by
the steamers of the HongKong, Canton,
and Macao Steamboat Company Limited.

b. for Shanghai - and other German
Post Offices in East Asia:
Amoy, Canton, Fuchau, Hankow, Kannui,
Kiaotsao, Peking, Chengivantao, Taputao,
Tientsin, Tongku, Tsangkou, Tschefu,
Tschinkiang, Tsingtao, and Weihsien -
and for Japan and America, by all
steamers leaving HongKong for these
countries.

c. for the Southern Ports -
Australia, Africa, and Europe -
by the mail steamers of the Hamburg -
America Line, Norddentscher Lloyd,
Peninsular and Oriental and Messa-
geries Maritimes.

PARCELS,

Only by the Imperial German mail
steamers.

DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

1/4 hour after the mails have been
landed.,
correspondence will be delivered
or may be received at the office.

Particulars may be asked at the
Post Office.

Canton, 2nd. June 1902.

By order.

R. Heinborg.

We have now at this port, four Post Offices, Chinese,
British, French, and German.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert W. Ward

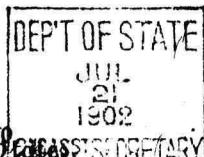
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure:
Tariff:

No. 212.

6/19 or 9/1

CONULAR BUREAU



Arch & file

FILE

Consulate of the United States SECRETARY

Castor, China, June 5th 1902.

Mr. Robert C. McCormick,

To the Department of State.

RECORDED
RECORDED
RECORDED

Subject:

Rebellion in Kwangsi.

Abstract of Contents.

re information received from Rev.
Dr. T. C. McCormick.



No. 212

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 5th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 210. concerning the alleged Rebellion in Kwangsi I have the honor to report as follows:

I have just received the following despatch, per Chinese courier, from the Rev. Dr. Thomas McCloy, of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission:

Wuchow 3. June 1902.

Hon. R. M. McWade

American Consul

Canton.

Dear Sir:

I have had over 10 preachers and porteurs come in during the last 10 days from nearly every part of Kwangsi province and I still fail to come in contact with anything that can be called a rebellion. You will see by the enclosed sketch of our stations in the province with the members scattered around these centers for 40 or 50 miles that it would be difficult for anything like a rebellion to be going on without us knowing something about it. There are strong bands of robbers above Kwai Yun,

(Kwai Yun is on the West River 200 miles above Wu-chow.) Their strong hold is at a place called Cheung Muk 70 miles northwest from Kwai Yun and between the West River and the San Chow river so that they can make easy excursions out to either of these rivers pick up a haul and disappear. They were one time on the one river and then the other so that gave rise to the idea that they were very many. As far as I can find out the whole trouble below Nanning (Nanning is 400 miles above Wuchow) centers in this Cheung Muk strong band and 3 boatloads of soldiers have gone up so that if they are now strong enough to attack that fortress those soldiers will scatter them. The latest report is that a woman is the ruling spirit. Her name is Lau Ng Shi and I have heard of her 2 years ago. Last year her son tried very hard to get joining our church at Ping Nam, but was refused and afterwards went and joined the French Roman Catholics. The last part I know is certainly true - and I have no doubt but that the mother was a leading spirit in the Cheung Muk gang.

There is another and entirely different disturbance away beyond Nanning on the French border; but there are very many robbers there - at any time - whole market towns of nothing else. I dont think there is anything but what the Chinese authorities can put down in a short time. I am going up to Ping Nam in a few days and will meet more of our members there

and will let you know if I hear any more about these bands of robbers.

With kindest regards

Yours very truly

Th. McCloy.

Lew Buah, Commodore of the Imperial Chinese Navy, who arrived this morning in his gunboat, the "Fu Po," from the West River, informed me that the troops sent from here by H. E. Viceroy Tao are driving the banded outlaws ^{out} of Kwangsi from their haunts and that "all captured prisoners are punished severely." The "severe punishment" of which he spoke meant decapitation. It costs money to buy rice for the prisoners, who are thus ~~and~~ ^a decidedly costly inconvenience, and as they are almost invariably bloodthirsty murderers and pirates their prompt execution serves a double purpose. It saves money and exerts a deterrent influence on other would-be desperadoes. A decapitated pirate is one of the most wholesome object lessons of Chinese justice.

Four pirates suffered death by decapitation, this morning, by the order of the Nam Hoi Poy, at the public execution grounds in Canton.

The foreign gunboats lying at this port are:-

British - Moor-hen, and Sand-piper.

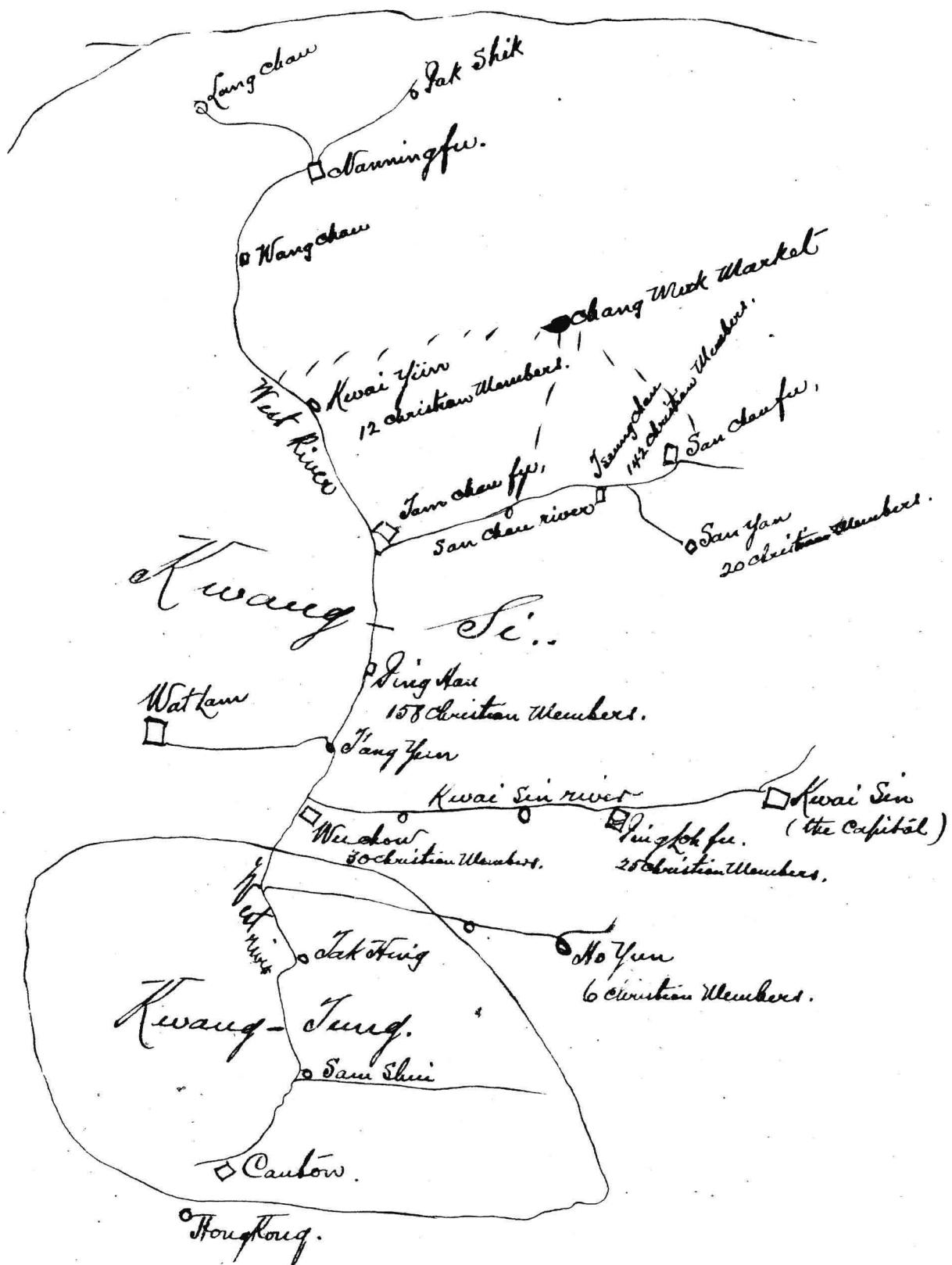
German - Tiger and Shamien.

French - Avalanche, Argus, and Vigilante.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert In. Mc Wade
U. S. Consul.



No. 213.

CONSUL'S BUREAU



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, December 1902.

Mr. Robertall McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Experiments in Leprosy cases.

Abstract of Contents.

Report from Dr. J.all. Swan, of the
Canton Hospital, re Experiments in
Leprosy cases in Canton by the noted
Specialist Dr. Adolf Payläg, of Vienna
University. &c. &c.



No. 213

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 11th, 1902.

Honorable David. J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my No. 196 concerning the experiments in Leprosy cases in Canton by the noted specialist Dr. Adolph Razlag of Vienna, Austria, I have the honor to report as follows:

Medical men everywhere and humanitarians the world over will undoubtedly read with interest the early results of Dr. Razlag's work in Canton, where, through my personal efforts H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has set aside three new buildings in the Leper Village for the special accomodation of the leper patients now under apparently successful experimentation. I am indeed much gratified over the results, which go far to prove that leprosy is amenable to medical and surgical treatment, except in extreme cases. The enclosed photographs taken at my instance, show the physical appearance of each of the patients and are largely object lessons. In photograph No. 1 Dr. Razlag is seen with bare-hand on the head of one of the lepers who is under treatment.

Dr. John. M. Swan, Surgeon in charge of the Canton Hospital, and one of the most eminent authorities on leprosy, plague, cholera, and other diseases incident to the Orient, was one of the leading physicians who had Dr. Razlag's treatment under continuous personal observation and he kindly consented to prepare a

report for me thereon, so that, through our State Department -if thought advisable -the scientific world at least could learn what is being done here to combat by far the worst scourge of afflicted humanity in the Far East. Here are his reports:

The Medical Missionary Society's Hospital.

Canton, China, June 10th,

Hon. Robert M. McWade.

United States Consul,

Canton.

Dear Mr. McWade:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith a report of the work of Dr. Adolph Razlag of Vienna University, who has for the past few weeks been concluding conducting the treatment of four leper patients under the observation of Canton physicians.

This report is necessarily incomplete as the course of treatment involves several months' time, and I have written of this work only while it has been under my observation here.

I also enclose photographs of the patients taken on admission to the hospital and again when they were removed to their new quarters.

Dr. Razlag's work has been thorough and scientific. It involves much time and labour and perhaps the most serious objection or rather obstacle in the way of making such work of practical value is the necessity of a physician's entire time being given up to his patients if his work is to be a success.

Trusting you will find the enclosed report of some interest, I remain, Very faithfully yours,
John. M. Swan.

A report on the treatment of Leprosy in Canton as conducted
by Dr. Adolph Razlag of Vienna University.

By J. M. Swan. M. D.

The spirit of enquiry and research as active in modern times is perhaps nowhere more actively exercised than in the domain of Medicine and Surgery. This spirit of inquiry and experiment is being carried to the ends of the earth where suffering humanity is brought to feel its effects and benefits. The field of Medical Missions offers large opportunities for the observation and study of diseases and the practical application of modern methods of treatment. Appreciating this fact, Dr. Adolph Razlag a graduate of Vienna University, who for the past five years has been making a special study of certain tropical diseases, applied to those in charge of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital for advice and aid as to the best means of obtaining unrestricted conditions for the treatment of patients suffering from Leprosy. Dr. Razlag stated that in various countries where he had studied and successfully treated this dread disease he had found great difficulty in securing favorable conditions, also that he had seldom been situated where he could obtain the bonafide testimony of physicians as to the results of treatment. After consultation with other physicians of Canton, and with the approval of the Board of Managers of this Hospital, it was decided to render all possible aid to Dr. Razlag. Accommodations quite isolated from the resident portion of the Hospital were provided for Dr. Razlag, and four leper patients ~~the Hospital were provided~~ selected from the leper village to the East of Canton City were admitted and placed under strict quarantine. Two of these cases were far advanced and about the worst

that could be found in the leper refuge which has one thousand inmates. The following points are taken from the history of these patients:

#1-Sun Tsz lun: age 27; occupation, farmer: former residence Kowloon: no evidence of hereditary disease. Eleven years of age right foot showed signs of leprosy, 2 yrs. later ulceration began ~~by~~ followed by general infection. Present condition, large nodular macula copper colored on face and extremities. Lower extremities markedly oedematous and extensive ulceration involves almost the entire surface of the legs and feet, from which there is a discharge of 5 or 6 ozs. thin acrid pus daily.

Glands much enlarged, patient can hardly stand or walk, ~~or~~ ^{collapse} almost ^{aphasia}.

#2-Chau hi. age 23, residence Canton, occupation teacher.

Ten years of age leper spot appeared on left elbow followed later by general infection with glandular enlargement. Present condition shows usual signs of general infection, large nodular macula, ^{loss} nine expression, and a deep perforating ulcer on bottom of foot. No hereditary history.

#3-Li Tsang. age 28, residence Canton, occupation labourer, 13 years of age lepra manifestations began on face and gradual general infection followed. Anesthesia marked. No hereditary history. Present condition, face and extremities ~~edematus~~ rheumatic pains, and the other usual signs of general infection.

#4-Tsik Yeung. age 17, residence village near Canton, occupation labourer. 8 yrs of age anesthesia and lepra spots on extremities followed by general infection with the usual signs. (This patient was received one week after the others.)

These patients were required to bathe and appear in clean clothing and as soon as admitted were again put through a cold bath with Condy's fluid, new clothing given to them and old clothing and effects burned. From time of entrance every possible source of re-infection was rigidly guarded against, the premises being kept scrupulously clean and each patient required to keep his own apartment with no interchange of towels, furniture, &c. An abundant supply of wholesome food was provided three times daily and as far as possible the patients were required to remain ⁱⁿ the open air. Twice daily a general cold bath strongly impregnated with either Potass. permanganate or Lig. Calcis sulph. was administered. In one case only (#1) a large mass of indurated saphenous glands were removed from each thigh.

In this brief description it will not be possible to give the course of treatment, which is yet incomplete, in detail. The treatment varied in each case and was changed frequently according as symptoms required. Only standard remedies of the Pharmacopea were used. The following outline shows the general course of treatment.

1st. Local: General cold baths followed by bath medicated with potass. permang. or double strength liq. calcis. sulph. each bath being followed by friction of the indurated surfaces (no ~~massage~~ or subcutaneous injections were used). Abraded or broken surfaces were treated with peroxide of hydrogen, sozo-iodol, liq. arsenitas, liq. zinci chlor., ungu. sup^{ff}lho - iethylol ammon. ungu. hydrarg. chrysarobin, the strength and application of these remedies varying according to the symptom present and only to perfectly clean surfaces.

2nd. Internal: or constitutional:- Excretory organs kept active, special attention paid to digestive disturbances.

Administration of acid arsen. and sulpho-icthyol ammon. in pill form. Ferri ammon. cit. et strych., sodii iodide, salicyl. sodii. the remedies used being pushed to their full physiological effect. The treatment was personally supervised by Dr. Razlag several hours each day, a capable native helper being always at hand to assist in the work.

Photograph #1 shows the appearance of these patients when they were placed under treatment. Photograph #2 was taken after a month's treatment. After eight days, distinct improvement was manifest. Skin was somewhat softened, sensation showed signs of returning, and ulcerating surfaces showed healthy granulations with marked tendency to heal. Patients declared they felt much better. After a month's treatment the improved condition of each patient was proportionate with that shown during the first week, pain and oedema had largely disappeared except on the most indurated surfaces, extensive ulcerated surfaces were quite healed and the patients were rejoicing over their improved condition.

After a month's treatment an opportunity occurred through the exertions of Consul McWade to place these patients in new buildings connected with the village for lepers but quite isolated and as yet unused by anyone. This opportunity and the absence of Dr. Razlag for a short time made it advisable to remove the patients from their temporary residence at the hospital to the new quarters. Bath arrangements, special attendant, and all facilities for continuing the treatment were also transferred as it must be kept on for at least three or four months longer.

Remarks:- As a result of repeated observation of Dr. Razlag's faithful and self-denying work on behalf of these patients we may conclude that Lepra is unquestionably largely amenable to treatment.

Treatment is practically symptomatical and should generally be continued for five or six months. Success depends on method, strength, and effective application of the remedies used. Each case must be studied and symptoms met in proper order. Sudden changes in the weather affect course and progress of disease. Closure of wounds increases the eruption temporarily.

Dr. Razlag does not claim a radical cure for Lepra but states that the worst case may be cured to such an extent as will allow perfect liberty of the patients, and his efficient work done under the observation of a number of the Canton physicians bears out this statement. The following physicians observed these cases while under treatment and saw the results obtained: Dr Webb Anderson, Dr. Townsend, Dr. Thos. McCloy, Dr. C. C. Selden, Dr. Shumaker, and the surgeon in charge of the hospital, also several gentlemen in the foreign community.

It is but fair to state that Dr. Razlag has conducted this work at practically his own expense, and with a devotion shown only by those who believe in the object to be obtained and the great possibilities before us for relieving the most distressed class of suffering humanity. Dr. Razlag is grateful for the help and privileges granted by the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital and states that they far exceed those he has ever received elsewhere. For months he lived in a shack in the Sandwich Islands isolated from the world while studying and ^{at} treating leprosy patients, and he therefore the more appreciates the assistance that has been rendered him by Consul McWade, Viceroy Tao, the Board of Managers of the Canton Hospital and the various physicians resident in Canton.

This is but a hastily written general report of the work Dr. Razlag has been engaged in. Later on we may hope for

a further report as to the final results of the treatment now being continued in these cases.

John. M. Swan. M. D.

Surgeon in charge of the Medical
Missionary Society's Hospital.

Canton, China, June 10th 1902.

I earnestly hope that my action in the foregoing matter
meets with your approval.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



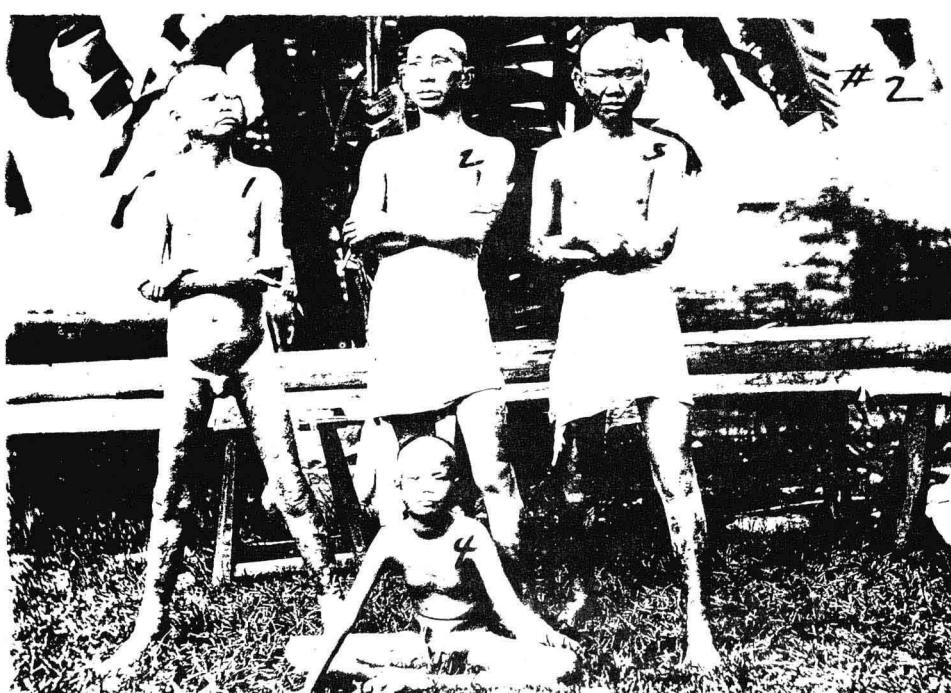
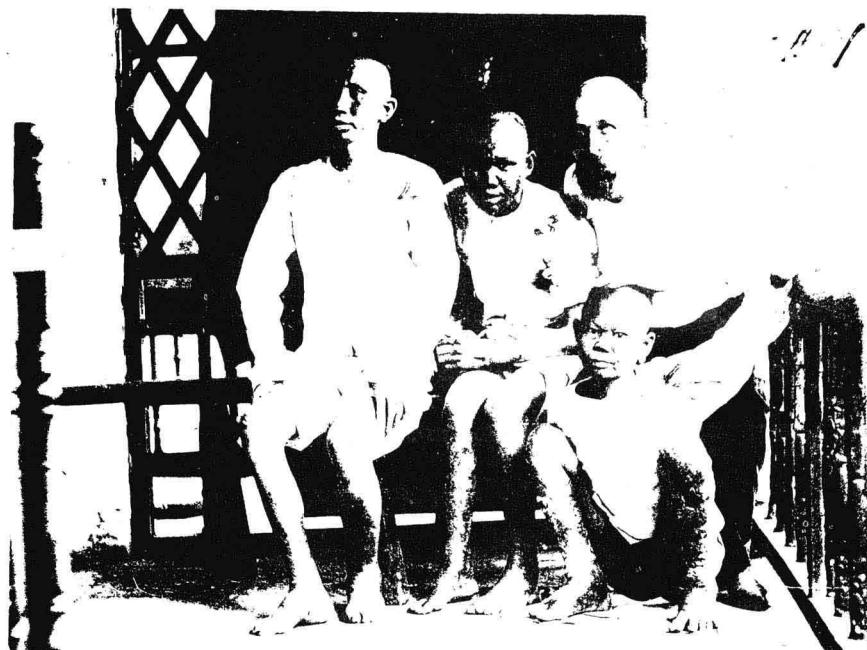
U. S. Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

CANTON, CHINA,

Dec 11th 1909.

Enclosures, referred to in my despatch
No 213 to the State Department.





No. 214.

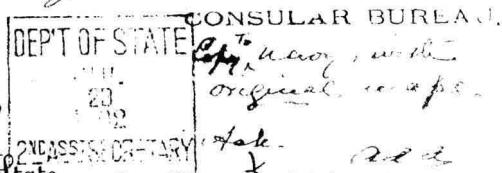
CONSULAR BUREAU

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 19th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. McWade,

To the Department of State.



Subject:

Rev. Mr. Street's Report
from Hainan, July 24/1902

Report from Rev. A. E. Street,

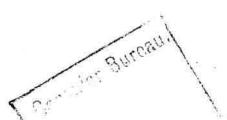
Abstract of Contents.

Report presented by Rev. A. E. Street,
with maps, tables & tracings of Hainan.

40.

40.

40.



No. 214.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 19th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to place before you the following communication, received today, from the Rev. Alfred E. Street, of the American Presbyterian mission, Amian, together with enclosed maps, tables, and tracings which will I think, be of service to U. S. Naval Officers on duty in that locality:

Nanking, Amian,

14th June 1902.

Rev. R. H. Wade,

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Rev. Sir:

In accordance with your circulars of May 1st and 25th with accompanying memorandum, I herewith enclose to you the following:-

2 maps of the Island of Amian, one annotated.

2.

1 copy of Nanking by Capt T. J. Elbridge, 1895.

1 Tracing of old map of Port from C. J. M.
Customs Decennial Reports, annotated
with corrections and information.

1 Table of Currents in Taiwan Straits,
1876, but still in use.

If there is anything else that is desired
I will be glad to do all I can to furnish
it. I had this information nearly ready
when I had to leave for an absence of
two months, which movement prevented
its being finished and sent to you.

Respectfully yours,

(D.) Alfred E. Street."

The foreign gun-boats now lying at the port of
Canton are :-

British :- Alcock and Sandpiper.

French :- Tiger and Baccarin.

French :- Argus, Vigilante, and Ambuscade.

Whilst stating that there are no American
gun-boats here, I have the honor to suggest that
large war ships like the Almirante or Alouette
are to a certain extent unsuitable for these waters.

Little gun-boats, of the class comprising the

Mosquito fleet, which have done such excellent service in subduing the insurrection in the archipelago, are the most suited in every way for the rivers and waterways of South China. Indeed, they would be of considerable service here in protecting American commerce from the depredations of the numerous bands of audacious pirates who infest the West, East, North and Canton Rivers and their almost innumerable reaches. I understand that some of those little gunboats in the Philippines are being disarmed and are about to be used there for freight or other purposes. If that is true the proper time has arrived for the renewal of my request, contained in my despatch No. 91, to the Department and dated February 26, 1901. I therefore respectfully ~~renew~~^{renew} said request and beg to quote the Department's despatches Nos. 59 and 35, dated respectively April 26, 1901 and July 26, 1901. Copies of said despatches are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor also to add that such a small gunboat stationed in these waters would be of material help to me, inasmuch as it would enable me to make necessary visits to

the treaty and other parts and to keep in constant and assured touch with the American and native merchants, importers and exporters in my Consular jurisdiction. The Department favored that idea in 1901 and I hope it will do so now, for its great utility in helping me to facilitate American commerce in South China is equally as great and undoubted now as it was then. Another thing, several of those small gunboats, commanded by young, brave and ambitious officers would be of the greatest imaginable service to our own commercial interests, as well as to those of China, if employed — in addition to their other work — in obtaining accurate information on the following important subjects:

"Natural avenues of trade and approach.

Navigable length and width of rivers or waterways of approach and extent of tide water communications, including maximum and minimum depths, and the feasibility for removing obstacles in trading waters, like the Canton

5.

of Yangtze, in order to
increase the depth for vessels of
24 feet draft or under.

Extent, speed or strength and
duration of currents in all
of the large rivers, and how
they affect shipping, boating,
etc. in them and their tributaries.
Average rise and fall of tides
and freshets, and extent of
inundations of waterways.

Topography of the navigable
rivers, and of the thousands
of towns and villages on
their banks.

Average length and capacity of
steamers best adapted for the
narrow and circuitous bays
and windings in rivers,
reaches, and creeks.

Coal and other minerals,
quality, quantity, methods
of mining and means of
transportation.

Natural social conditions and

6.

physical features of each
district.

Suggestions for establishing
useful commercial rela-
tions on a permanent basis.

All of the foreign gunboats in these waters are small and almost invariably of the type of our mosquito fleet in the Philippines. They protect the commerce of their respective nationalities in an effectual manner, but their commanders — or those who have detailed them for service here — seem to have given no thought to the inestimable possibilities on the lines of my foregoing suggestions.

American trade in the interior, by means of junks, lorcas, and steam launches, is increasing daily and it ought to be protected. Already we have begun to lead our foreign competitors in flour, kerosine oil, tobacco, cigarettes, &c. and the delivery of these commodities to the native merchants who have purchased them should not be in any way precarious if we can possibly avoid it. England, Germany and France protect this commerce

7.

here, and I respectfully submit that we ought to do so too. Large gunboats or monitors, like the Montgomery and the Monadnock are, however, as I have already intimated, of no possible use in that direction.

Trusting that my suggestions and the enclosed information will meet with your cordial approval.

Yours, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. McWade
U.S. Consul.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, April 25, 1901.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire.

Consul of the United States.

Canton, China.

Sir:-

Referring to your despatch No.91, dated February 28, 1901, relative to the crisis in China, and to that part thereof in which you suggest that a small American gunboat, of exceedingly light draught, for navigating on the Pearl, West, East, and North Rivers, would be a great protection to the goods of American merchants and their Chinese customers against the actions of pirates in that section, I have now to apprise you of the receipt of a letter dated the 22nd instant from the Secretary of the Navy in which he acknowledges this Department's communication of the 19th instant, transmitting copy of your despatch above referred to, and states that the matter has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station with instructions to make recommendation in the premises to his Department.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Thos. W. Cridler.

Third Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, July 26, 1901.

Robert M. McWade. Esquire,

Consul of the United States.

Canton.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 91 of February 28, 1901, suggesting the advisability of having at Canton a small American gunboat, I have to inform you that the Secretary of the Navy, in a letter of the 22nd instant states that he is unable at present to furnish a vessel such as you describe. It appears that there is now on the Asiatic Station no vessel of the type required that can be spared from the Philippine Islands, the light draft gunboats being far the most useful vessels for service in those islands.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

David. J. Hill.

Acting Secretary.

7/5 or 8/3



CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 215.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China), June 28th 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Colgate,

To the Department of State.

AM 1902

Subject:

A. P. M. Counsel-General, Canton

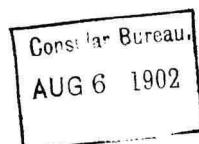
Abstract of Contents.

re prosecution of James Scott, to the
legation of Counsel-General at Canton,

1. 2.

2. 3.

4. 5.



No. 215.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, June 23rd 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received official notification of the promotion of James Scott, Esq. Acting H. B. M. Consul-General, Canton, to the position of H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton. This British Consulate was, during the term of office of his predecessor Consul-General B. C. St George Scott, made a Consulate-General.

B. Tengman, Esq. H. B. M. Vice-Consul here has been gazetted H. B. M. Consul at Swatow.

H. C. Sly, Esq. H. B. M. Deputy Vice-Consul has been appointed H. B. M. Vice-Consul at this port.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
Robert M. Ward.

U. S. Consul.

7/16 or 17

No. 216.

Consulate of the United States,

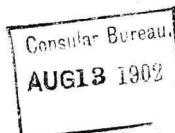
Fuzhou, China, July 8th 1902, to the

Mr. Robertall, all Wade.

To the Department of State

of His Maj. the Emperor of China
Subject: This is to request for the
enclosed for your information
re. Mr. Ahiu (Youngtuan Hui) re. settlement.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing a despatch from Decroix
on the subject.

Due 3rd to
Mr. Secretary

No. 216.

Consulate of the United States,

Capetown, October 10, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On February 12, 1902, I received your letter of instruction, dated December 10, 1901, in re complaint of Mr. A. H. Young against Mr. A. H. Young presented to the Department through the courtesy of the New York J. Hayford, M. C. I immediately wired its receipt & presented the facts of the case to H. C. Kaisher, Viceroy of the Amoywangs with a request for a prompt adjustment of Mr. Young's legal rights in the ownership of a certain grave lot in the Amoy Shaw District. I also communicated with H. H. Sun, the magistrate of that District, and urged his immediate and friendly action in the matter. Repeated attempts were subsequently vainly made to bring the opposing parties to the Yamen for a trial and settlement of the dispute.

dispute and, equally of course, repeated letters were sent by me from time to time urging the prompt prosecution of the case to its definite conclusion. Chinese Courts of Justice are slow, very slow as a rule in their methods and Chinese witnesses, if at all reluctant to appear before the Yamen, cannot always be compelled to attend. The trial of the case in which they are concerned. It, therefore, requires persistent yet courteous efforts to bring any case to a successful issue. So it has been the experience in Mr. Ahui's case, the details of which are told in the accompanying despatch from H. E. Sir George Macleod. I will advise you of the final settlement when it occurs.

Mr. H. Ahui (Yung Ahui Hui) is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hawaii.

Yours, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

John Ward
U. S. Consul.

From H. C. Iao Ma to the Hon. R. M. McWade, U. S. Consul

Yours Honor,

On receiving your despatch regarding the grave destroying case of Young Man Sin in the Hung Shan district, I have immediately caused inquiries and a just settlement to be made, and I have now received the following report from the Hung Shan magistrate (not:-

"In pursuance to G. C's instruction to inquire into the case, I found that a petition has been first received from Young man Sin on the 12th moon 26th year R.C. saying that on the 2nd moon 24th year, he had received a gift of a burial ground named by the natives as the "Pak Mai Hung Nam Kai Wan" from Lee Wan Kai, which the Lee clan had since 13 years ago purchased from Chang Kit Wah and Chang Yung Sun, and had a gift document to prove. So he had on the 10th moon of the same year had the sacred remains of his grand mother Leong Si buried in the said ground and had a date within the 11th moon 26th year for its reparation. Owing to the said ground being connected with that of Lau Yung Sun's ancestral graves, therefore resolved to deprive him of the said ground and claimed that Lau had purchased it from Chang Yung Sun and contrived with some persons and had the grave stone destroyed. He had brought the matter to the attention of the gentries and asked for arrangement, but they would not take heed of it."

Then the acting magistrate Lau directed the yamen Sin to make an inspection of the said ground, and after that first received the statement of the Elder Lau Yung Sun, saying that his father on the 24th year Lau Kwong used the name of Lau Tak Long purchased one and a half acres of ground

which is called by the natives as the Pak Mai Hang Chau Chai Tong" from Ng King Hung and the deed of it had been registered for some time, and that he had at a time buried three of his ancestors therein (Yuen Hu, Mei Tak and Mai Tak).

Unexpectedly the son of Young Man Hin by name Young Yin intending to appropriate the tomb of his ancestor Mai Tak, and asked the said Lee Wan Kai time after time to yield over the said ground to him, but was refused, so Young Yin afterwards succeeded in purchasing from some body a piece of ground just on the left side of Lau's ancestor's graves, and then desired the said Lee Wan Kai to make a false document of a gift, and on the 11th moon had the tomb of Lau's ancestor Mei Tak widely opened and placed a boundary stone thereon by force. Lau considered that there was no reason why his ancestor's grave should have been opened and was deeply sorry, fearful that some injuries or fate may befall upon the grand children so therefore Lau was obliged to have the stone that was placed by the said Lau clan taken out and be ready to brought it up for examination. And the report made by the Yamen Lin Si named Chiu Sek Ling was as follows:—

I found that the statements told by Young Man Hin and Lau Young Jun are the same as those complained in the magistracy and that the statements of the said Lee Wan Kai and the wife of the deceased Chang Kit Wah also agreed to that of the Young Man Hin's, and in questioning, So Ping Wah or the village elders at Pak Mai Hang, they said that they were living in said village ever since and are aware that the said ground was the property of the Chang clan, and was given to Lee Wan Kai, who had afterwards gave to Young Man Hin for the purpose of burying his grand mother Leong Si, and that it was not taken possession of from the said Lee Young Jun. I have then inspected the ground and found

that it was situated in the East and pointed to the West. One of the graves has been levelled and had no limit marked on it. Yeong Man Shin says that it was his grand mother Long Si's grave that had been destroyed, and Lau Yung Fun also says that it was his uncle Mei Tak's grave that was forcibly taken possession of by Yeong Man Shin. They were contending about this grave and holding each their own statement, so I have a plan made and brought up to your Honor together with the parties for trial and decision.

Thereupon the former magistrate Lau had the two parties tried and the statements made by them are the same as before. Lau Yung Fun says that he would prefer to summon the appearance of the Lee and Chang clans and the neighbours of the said ground in that village for evidences. Should the said ground prove to have been purchased by Yeong Man Shin, and had his grand mother buried therein for some time, then he will let Yeong Man Shin take the ground and dare any one to make any further dispute with him. The said magistrate therefore had the case postponed and allowed the two parties off under separate bails, but before all the parties presented themselves in Court for further trial, the said magistrate Lau had been removed from office.

When H. H. Sim was acting as the Mengshan magistrate, the two parties have time after time asked for trial and when they were tried, they still made the same statement as before, so the magistrate had the two parties and their witnesses sent to the "Yung Koh" for final arrangement, but no report had been received, and during the 1st, 2nd and 3rd moon this year, despatches have been frequently received from His Honor the H. S. Consul McWade through Y. C. saying the Ancestor grave of Yeong Man Shin has been destroyed

by Lan Yung Tsin, and asking y. C. to instruct the magistrate to settle it according to justice and to report the result.

His Honor Sum again and again summoned them to appear in Court, but they would not appear, therefore the case had not been settled before he was removed from office.

Just as I was looking over the old unsettled cases, I received y. C's instruction, and found that the said case had not been concluded after several trials being held by the former magistrate. Now I consider that they were only in dispute over a piece of ground, and that if they have its deed and gift documents to prove and got the neighbours of the said place to witness, then it will be easily proved, therefore I have now urged the appearance of the parties concerned within a certain day for trial and settlement, and will report to y. C. the result, and it is reasonable for me to have the above full particulars reported to y. C. for your perusal."

With reference to the foregoing I have instructed the Haingshan magistrate to make prompt action on the case and settle it according to its merits and justice.

13th day 5th moon 28th A.D.

7/16 07 83

No. 217.

Consulate of the United States,

(Canton, China), July 9th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Hollander,

To the Department of State.

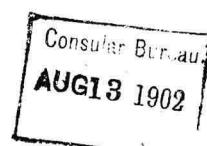
Recd by [unclear] Aug 14/02 (W. W.)

Subject:

Retirement of Viceroy Tso-kuu,

Abstract of Contents.

The retirement of Viceroy Tso-kuu of
the Foochowage, & the appointment
of Governor Te-San as his successor.



No. 217.

Consul of the United States

Castine, China, July 9th, 1902

Honorable David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that an Imperial Edict has arrived here granting permission to H. E. Tao Chih, to retire from the Viceregency of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi on account of ill-health.

H. E. Te Sau, Governor of Kwangtung, has been appointed to succeed H. E. Tao Chih in the Viceregency of the Two Kwangs.

H. E. Teau, Governor of Shensi has been promoted to the Governorship of Kwangtung. He was formerly Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung and was exceedingly popular. He will assuredly make an acceptable Governor of this wealthy and influential province.

I am personally intimate with H. E. Viceroy Te Sau, and can speak

confidence of his friendly feelings for
foreigners generally — and of Americans
in particular. He has considerable
executive ability.

Yours, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Robert M. the Wade
U.S. Consul.

7/28/02 AM

No. 218.

Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, July 9th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Wade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

re Celebration on 4th of July.

Abstract of Contents.

Reception at the Consulate and
fireworks in the evening.

No. 218.

Consulate of the United States,

Quinton, China, July 9th 1902

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Fourth of July was observed in Canton by a reception at the Consulate in the early part of the day and a display of fireworks in the evening.

The reception began at noon and was attended by all of the foreign residents of Shamew, Canton, Nouran and Ta Ti, and also by all of the Chinese high officials, civil and military.

The display of fireworks began about 9 o'clock P.M. and continued until almost 11 o'clock P.M. It was said to be the finest ever given in South China and was witnessed by many thousands of foreigners and natives. The Bund and walls on Shamew and the river banks at Nouran and Ta Ti were thronged with appreciative spectators and the

Caotow, or Pearl River opposite to and
in the immediate vicinity of the U.S.
Consulate was crowded with flower-boats,
carrying the mandarins, their wives
and families, many of the mandarins
having come from the most distant
parts of the Province of Kwangtung
to witness the ~~ceremony~~.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.

Robert M. the Ward
U.S. Consul.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 11 1902

Kenya 43

From

Canton

Sec State

Washn

Received 11. 48 a.m.

July 11, 1902.
Ans scowmmed 14/02

Viceroy Tso Kuang, on behalf Imperial
Government, today bestowed decoration

Double Dragon on Consul McWade, presence

high dignitaries, in recognition services

rendered China Missionary and other troubles,

first foreign Consul decorated by Emperor.

I'm forwarding decoration and diploma to
Department

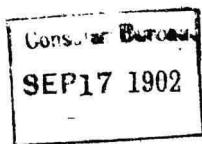
McWade

43 mss @ 50/2 \$ 66.65/00

Cons Cureau
JUL 12 1902

CHIEF CLERK,
JUL 11 1902
Department of State.

John
No. 219.



Consulate of the United States,

Caracas, (Venezuela), July 16, 1902.

Mr. Robertall, etc. Wade.

To the Department of State.

To be forwarded
Sept. 18/02

Subject:

Educational movements
in Venezuela.

Abstract of Contents.

Giving the rules adopted, and
questions to be answered by
students, &c. &c. &c.

No. 219

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 16th. 1902.

Honorable

David J. Mill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Educational movements in the Province of Kwangtung are progressing favorably and satisfactorily. A new centre of learning has been established in Canton - the Kwong Nga Shu Um or Provincial College, which is hereafter to be known and styled The College of the Two Kwangs. All students who pass the entrance examination must find their own expenses, the teaching being free. They have also to answer the following questions affirmatively:

Question 1-In the event of your being admitted to this College, do you agree to give yourself wholly to your studies and not to attend any of the degree examinations in other places?

Question 2-After your entrance, a period of seven or eight years must elapse before you proceed to Peking for the second degree; do you consider your patience and perseverance is equal to that?

Question 3-Students who have studied English and mathematics previous to entrance must pass through all the classes - no distinctions can be made; do you agree to this?

Question 4-As no allowances will be made and you will have to buy all your books and find all your expenses during the seven or eight years you are in residence, do you believe your own resources or those of your friends are equal to this demand?

The examinations are competitive and are held continuously.

That the syllabus is an ambitious one can be judged from the following list of subjects:

- (I) Chief (social) Duties and great Proprieties.
- (2) Government (methods of)
- (3) History.
- (4) Geography.
- (5) Chinese Language.
- (6) Foreign Languages (English alone mentioned.)
- (7) Mathematics (Elementary).
- (8) Physics.
- (9) Agriculture and Mining.
- (10) Map-Drawing.
- (II) Music (Poetry).
- (12) Physical Drill.

The following report has just been made to me by Professor Mou Lien, a Manchu, who is one of the Faculty:

Canton 16th. July 1902.

Mon. Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

Dear Mr. McWade:

I am very glad to make to Your Honor a report of the different branches of science learned by the scholars of the newly established University in Canton.

Namely: The study of Chinese, English, Physics, Geography, Mathematics, Chemistry, Politics, Bodily exercise, and Mandarin Language.

TEACHERS 16.

6. teach Chinese.

4 " English.

I " Physics.

I " Geography.

I " Chemistry.

I " Mathematics.

I " Politics.

I " Bodily Exercise.

Chief Manager I

Assistant " I

Manager of the 3rd. Class 4

All are Chinamen.

Scholars 160 who have no pay, but those who pass the examination held once every month will get some money as a reward. The school time begins from 8 a.m. to 12, and begins again from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. I am one of the 4 English Professors and I teach the Mandarin Language too.

With best compliments

I am

Yours very sincerely

Mou Lien.

His Honor Kung Hsin Chan, the Prefect of Kwong Chau Fu told me yesterday that he has purchased over 17 acres of land near the White Cloud Mountains, whereon he proposes to erect "a College for Western learning," in which about 200 students can be boarded and educated. He asked me to aid him not alone in the preparation of plans for the construction of the building but also in drawing up a scheme of the course of studies to be pursued in the proposed institution. I agreed to do so on the condition that a number of Americans shall be included on its staff. This, he agreed to.

There is also a scheme on footlooking to the establishment of a great military college, where 180 students will be taught mathematics, history, geography, botany, geology, hygiene, mandarin, German, and English. They will be divided into three classes, the lowest or first consisting of men intended for subordinate po-

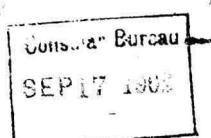
sitions, the second a higher grade of official rank, and the third for those who will command armies, or divisions. Two years is the limit for the first two classes, and, strange to say, one year for the highest or third class, i.e. intended generals of division. It is quite possible that this classification, as well as the time limit of studies, will be re-arranged before the opening of the College. Candidates presenting themselves for the entrance examinations must be able to read the ordinary Chinese text books with facility and the age limit is from 17 to 23 years.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

John
No. 220.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 26, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McNamee

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Hand. Sept. 27/02
Diploma & Decoration
with Chief Clerk
Sept. 19/02.

Diploma & Decoration conferred
by the Staff Service Government

Abstract of Contents.

Confirming Telegram despatched,
& enclosing translation of Certificate,
Despatch, 27/02.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM. CONSULAR BUREAU.

7
2
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Adeu,

Shall Mr. Mc
Wade's request to be
permitted to accept
the decoration be
referred to Congress
in December?

M. G. B.
—

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr Carr Sept. 18, 1902

The Statute should be
copied to Mr. McWade,
(Act Jan 31, 1881, Secs. 2 and 3,
21 Stats, 603)

If he wishes the Dept.
to ask Congress for permission
to accept, he must request
us to do so and otherwise con-
ply with the Statute.

ask

No. 220

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 26th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On Friday afternoon July 11. 1902, I was waited upon, at the Consulate, by all of the high officials, civil and military, of the Province of Kwangtung, except H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, who was unable to leave his Yamen on account of illness. His Honor, Kung Hsin Chan, Prefect of Kwong Chao Fu, on behalf of his Excellency Tao Mu, and the Chinese Emperor Kwang Su, handed me the enclosed diploma signed by Prince Ching on behalf of the Emperor and the enclosed despatch from H. E. Tao Mu, and asked me to accept from the Chinese Government the decoration of the Double Dragon, otherwise known as the Star of China, in recognition of my services in settling the Missionary and other troubles which he said, had heretofore been the cause of the loss of thousands of human lives and of the destruction of property, amounting in value to a considerable sum. He said that the Chinese Government was not alone grateful for those services but also for my "signal ability and untiring zeal and energy during the terrible experiences of the year 1900, services which the Empire will always hold in profound and appreciative remembrance". Addresses on the same lines, some of them rather flattering in character, were made by Generals Li, Cheong, Ma, and Wong, the Literary Chancellor, the Nam Hoi, and others. I replied, briefly assuring them of my appreciation of the honor conferred on me, and then I dwelt at considerable length on the friendship of the United States of America for the Empire of China, laying especial emphasis on the attitude and utterances of our President and our Secretary of State when China was in distress and when, later on, she needed not alone their advocacy but also their moral and material assistance. In conclusion I again expressed my cordial thanks and said I could only accept the decoration conditionally - on the approval of the State Department, which I hoped would be granted in view of the existing relations between our country and China. The Deputy Hoppo followed and in the course of his remarks said that it was within the knowledge of all the high officials that the Wai Wu Pu (Chinese Foreign Office) were so deeply impressed with the value and importance to China of the Missionary Regulations, which I had drawn up, and which had already been productive of such good results, that it was hoped they would be adopted in every Province of the Empire. He called attention to the fact mentioned by H. H. Prefect Kung that "I was the first foreign Consul decorated by the Emperor" and added that "the decoration and the diploma would be heirlooms of worth to hand down to my

children and my children's children." Captain Watson W. Rick, the American Engineer-in-chief of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, also spoke in the same flattering vein.

The entire party then sat down to dinner, when the following toasts were proposed and addresses made thereon: "The United States and the Empire of China", "The President of the United States and the Emperor of China", "The U. S. State Department and the Wai Wu Pu" "Consul McWade", "H. E. Tao Mu", "H. E. Te Sou", H. E. the Tartar-General", "The American Railway and American interests in China", H. E. the Hopo", etc. etc.

During the afternoon I forwarded the following cablegram to the State Department, and transmitted a duplicate thereof to Minister Conger at Peking:

Seestate Washington.

Viceroy Two Kwangs on behalf Imperial Government today bestowed decoration Double Dragon on Consul McWade, presence high dignitaries, in recognition services rendered China Missionary and other troubles. First foreign Consul decorated by Emperor. Am forwarding decoration and diploma to Department.

McWade.

I have the honor to enclose herewith translations of the Diploma signed by Prince Ching and also of the despatch accompanying it from H. E. Viceroy Tao Mu. I have been at some trouble to ascertain the facts connected with the history of the Order of the Double Dragon and have succeeded in obtaining them. They are embodied in the enclosed report, prepared in the French language, just as it was presented to "the Throne" and adopted. As it may hereafter be of some value to the State Department I enclose a copy of the report and also a translation of it. I send the Decoration and the Diploma, - also H. E. Viceroy Tao Mu's despatch registered, in a separate box, addressed direct to the Department, and have the honor to ask that you will kindly permit my acceptance of both Decoration and Diploma. I think I can safely say that I have deserved them. I am naturally anxious to have them as honored heirlooms for my family and will be most grateful if you will kindly notify my wife and hand them to her. My wife's address is: Mrs. Isabel A. McWade, 1720 Fifteenth Street, N. W. Washington D. C.

This despatch would have been forwarded to you several days ago but illness prevented its preparation. I underwent on July 4. an operation for excision of protruding piles, which was followed by an ugly attack of dysentery. Just as I was recovering from the latter I was attacked with dengue fever, from which I have recovered. Every person connected with the Consulate, except Mr. Da Silva, the chief Clerk, has had that fever, Mr. Langhorne and the Interpreter Mr. Yung are now recovering from its effects. Mr. Langhorne's attack was an exceedingly slight one.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. McWade.

U. S. Consul.

No. 1715.

CERTIFICATE.

Prince Ching, Chief Director of the Wei Wo Po, and Imperial Commissioner with full power, hereby notifies that a memorial has been presented by Tao Mu, the Viceroy of Leong Kwangs, to the Throne requesting a Third Grade First Class Order for Robert M. McWade the United States Consul at Canton, China. Subsequently an Imperial Decree was promulgated on the 17th. day of the 3rd. moon of the 28th. year Kwang Shu granting the said request.

Now a gold star bearing Double Dragon has been prepared and is sent with this Certificate to Robert M. McWade, U. S. Consul at Canton, China, for preservation.

20th. day of the 3rd. moon of the 28th. year K. S.

To

His Honour

Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul

Canton.

Your Honour:

I have the honour to bring to your notice that on the 22nd. day of the 3rd. moon of the 28th. year K.S. I memorialized the Throne requesting a Third Grade First Class Order for Your Honour, owing to Your Honour's signal ability and friendly help in settling all international affairs, and an Imperial Decree dated the 17th. day of the 3rd. moon of the 28th. year Kwang Shu was promulgated granting my request.

Now on the receipt from the Wei Wo Po of the Gold Star bearing Double Dragon and accompanying a Certificate, I have the honour to instruct Mr. Kung, the Prefect of Kwang Chow Fu to hand them to you for preservation.

With profound esteem and regards,

I am, Your Honour,

Your obedient servant

Tao Mu

Viceroy of Leong Kwangs.

7th. day of the 6th. moon of the 28th. year K. S.

Legation Imperiale de Chine,
St. Petersbourg, 7 mai 1883.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Dans le mois de decembre dernier, j'ai en l'honneur d'envoyer a Votre Excellence deux exemplaires du Reglement de l'Ordre du Double Dragon recemment etabli par un Fiat Imperial de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de Chine.

Ayant examine l'usage des decorations en Occident, j'ai remarque qu'elles sont portees avec un cordon qui a egalement une distinction de grade et de classe et qui n'etait pas mentionne dans le susdit Reglement.

Par les observations que j'ai faites a ce sujet au Tsongli Yamen je viens de recevoir la reponse m'annoncant que partant de la premiere classe du premier grade jusqu'a la premiere classe du second grade inclus les titulaires de la decoration du Double Dragon porteront un cordon de la meme couleur et du meme dessin que celui du ruban mentionne dans le Reglement pour les degres correspondants.

Ce cordon doit etre porte en echarpe de droite a gauche et tous ceux qui ont deja recu la decoration ont le droit de la porter avec un cordon qu'ils peuvent faire faire par eux-memes.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer en meme temps Votre Excellence que la decoration du Double Dragon de la premiere classe du second grade accordée aux Envoyes Extraordinaires et Ministres Plenipotentiaries sera consideree comme celle du premier grade pour les Agents diplomatiques du deuxième rang.

Veuillez agreer, etc. etc.

Tseng.

A Son Excellence

Le Ministre Des Affaires Etrangeres.

ORDRE DU DOUBLE DRAGON.

Rapport du Tsongli Yamen.

Sire,

Nous avons l'honneur de soumettre a Votre Majeste un projet de reglement relatif a la creation d'une decoration et au sujet duquel nous demandons respectueusement ses instructions.

Dans notre rapport du vingt-quatrieme jour de la huitieme lune, nous proposions a Votre Majeste d'accorder quelques decorations aux Agents diplomatiques etrangers - entre autres, a Sir Thomas Wade, Ministre d'Angleterre, - avec cette reserve que les insignes de ces decorations ne seraient executees et remis a leurs titulaires qu'apres approbation par Votre Majeste d'un travail supplementaire concernant les grades et le classes afferents a la decoration a creer.

Les propositions contenues dans notre premier rapport ayant ete revetues du Fiat Imperial, nous avons l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux de Votre Majeste le travail supplementaire auquel nous venons de faire allusion.

Ayant examine l'usage des decorations en Occident, nous avons constate qu'en general elles different, quant au degré et au type, selon que les personnes auxquelles elles sont destinees sont d'un rang superieur ou inferieur, et que la regle qui les regit peut se resumer dans les quatre chapitres suivants.

I. Denomination de l'Ordre.

De meme que les drapeaux de chaque nation etrangere se distinguent les uns des autres par des signes particuliers, celui de l'Empire porte comme embleme distinctif l'image du Dragon; nous proposons, d'apres le même principe, de graver un Double Dragon sur la decoration que nous proposons de creer et de l'appeler en consequence: l'Ordre du Double Dragon. A partir de la troisième classe du premier grade jusqu'au dernier, la decoration portera en tete les mots suivants: Donnee par l'Empereur de la Grande Dynastie des Tsing."

La premiere et la seconde classe du premier grade etant reservees aux Souverains et Princes etrangers) comme une marque particuliére de l'affection de Votre Majeste, il ne sera pas permis d'en faire proposition d'une facon irreguliere.

2. Divisions et Subdivisions des Grades.

Dans les Etats d'Occident, les Ordres portes par un Souverain peuvent etre conferes aux Souverains etrangers; de meme que les Ordres qui sont destines a ses sujets peuvent etre deeservies aux sujets d'une autre nation. Aussi faut-il que les decorations soient soumises a une hierarchie tre distincte pour qu'elles puissent repondre a la situation des titulaires.

En consequence de ce qui precede, nous proposons de diviser l'Ordre du Double Dragon en cinq grades dont les trois premiers seront subdivises chacun en trois classes, ce qui fait en tout onze degres qui seront indiques en ecriture

mandchoue sur les insignes propres a chacun d'eux. Ces degres repondant aux conditions respectives de tout membre de l'Ordre depuis les Souverains jusqu'aux industriels et commerçants, on evitera les pretentions non justifiees et les dispropor-tions dans les distinctions accordées.

3. Type des Insignes.

D'apres notre hierarchie officielle, ce sont des globules (portees au chapeau) qui servent a distinguer d'une maniere precise le rang de chacun, depuis les Princes et les nobles de premiere classe jusqu'aux bacheliers. Conformement a ce systeme les grade et classes de l'Ordre du Double Dragon se distingueront d'apres le genre et la couleur de la perle placee au centre du bijou.

4. Brevet de l'Ordre.

Lorsqu'ils decerment une decoration, les Etats occidentaux en accompagnent les insignes d'un brevet, comme titre authentique entre les mains du destinataire, sans prejudice des communieations officielles que peut necessiter cet acte. Nous proposons donc de faire usage d'un brevet sur lequel seront inserit, d'une part, l'approbation donnee par Votre Majeste au reglement organique de l'Ordre du Double Dragon, et d'autre part, les noms, la nationalite, les merites du titulaire, ainsi que la date de l'emission du brevet.

Comme il ne conviendrait pas de delivrer des brevets pour la premiere et la seconde classe du premier rang on pourra y suppleer par une communication officielle du Tsongli Yamen au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères competent qui transmettra les insignes de l'Ordre a leur haute destination.

Nous proposons que les membres de l'Ordre, a partir de la troisieme classe du premier grade jusqu'au dernier soient munis d'un brevet revetu du sceau du Tsongli Yamen. Si dans la suite le titulaire de cette decoration commettait quelque action deshonorante qui le fasse revoquer de ses fonctions par son Gouvernement des demarches seraient faites de notre part pour obtenir le retrait des insignes et des brevets.

En ce qui concerne enfin les dimensions du bijou et du ruban, elles doivent etre proportionnees a l'importance de chaque grade.

Quoique ce que nous proposons ci-dessus puisse offrir quelque difference quant a la forme avec le regime des Ordres etrangers, l'idee fondamentale reste néanmoins la même.

Notre but etant de faire quelque chose qui soit approprie aux besoins de l'epoque comme il en a été juge convenable. Nous avons l'honneur de soumettre a Votre Majeste un projet de reglement avec la formule du brevet et le dessin des insignes que nous lui proposons d'adopter.

Sil y a lieu dans la suite de decerner des decorations des deux premiers grades ce sera apres reception du Decret Imperial, a notre Yamen qu'il appartiendra d'en faire executer les insignes et de les delivrer. Pour ce qui regarde les decorations des autres grades les insignes en seront exectues et delivrers par ceux qui auront fait les propositions a Votre Majeste a charge toutefois d'en informer notre Yamen

auquel il appartient de sceller les brevets de son seau afin de menager des moyens de controle.

Si nos propositions sont favorablement accueillies par Votre Majeste nous nous empresserons d'en informer les Representants etrangers, les commissaires maritimes du Sud et du Nord de la Chine, les Gouverneur Generaux et les Gouverneurs de Province ainsi que les Representants de l'Empire a l'etrangeur.

Soumettant le present rapport aux appreciations de Sa Majeste l'Imperatrice Mere et de Votre Majeste nous croyons devoir solliciter avec respect leurs decisions.

En date du 19me jour de la 12me lune de la 7me annee de Koang Shui, le rapport ci-dessus a ete envoye au Conseil revetu du Fiat Imperial ainsi que le Reglement definitif ci-joint qui y etait annexe.

Reglement De L'Ordre Du Double Dragon.

I.

L'Ordre du Double Dragon est divise en cinq grades, dont les trois premiers sont subdivises chacun en trois classes. Les deux derniers grades n'ont pas de subdivisions.

Dans le premier grade, la premiere classe est reservee aux Souverains; la seconde classe aux Princes heritiers presomptifs, aux Princesses du sang et membres des familles souveraines; la troisieme classe aux Grands Dignitaires de la noblesse, aux Ministres dirigeants et aux Ambassadeurs.

Dans le second grade la premiere classe est destinee aux Envoyes Extraordinaires et Ministres Plenipotentiaries; la seconde classe aux Ministres residents, Charges d'affaires Inspecteurs Generaux des Douanes; la troisieme classe aux Secrétaires d'Ambassade de premiere classe, Officiers Generaux Consuls Generaux et Directeurs de Colleges.

Dans le troisieme grade, la premiere classe est destinee aux Secrétaires d'Ambassade de seconde et de troisieme classe Consuls, Secrétaires-interpretes Attachés, Officiers superieurs de la Marine, Colonels de l'Armee de terre et membres du Professorat en Chine; la seconde classe aux Vice-consuls officiers de Marine Lieutenants-Colonels de l'Armee de terre; la troisieme classe aux Interpretes, Majors et Capitaines.

Le quatrieme grade est destine aux sous-officiers; et le cinquieme, aux industriels et aux negociants.

2.

Les insignes consistent pour le premier grade en une plaque ornée du Double Dragon d'email bleu sur champ d'or ayant au centre une perle fine; pour la seconde classe une perle de rubis et pour la troisieme une perle de corail unie. Le ruban est pour la premiere classe, de couleur rouge lame d'or brode de dragons d'or; et pour les deux classes suivants, de couleur rouge ecarlate, brode de dragons d'argent.

Les insignes du second grade consistent en une plaque ornée du Double Dragon d'email bleu sur fond d'or, ayant au centre une perle de corail gravee et en un ruban de couleur violette brode de dragons jaunes.

Les insignes du troisieme grade consistent en une plaque ornée du Double Dragon ~~XXXXXX~~ d'or sur champ d'email

bleu avec un saphir au centre et en un ruban de couleur bleue, brode de dragons rouges.

Les insignes du quatrième grade consistent en une plaque ornée du Double Dragon d'argent sur champ d'email bleu avec une perle de lapis-lazuli au centre et en un ruban de couleur marron brode de dragons verts.

Les insignes du cinquième grade consistent en une plaque ornée du Double Dragon d'email bleu sur champ d'argent avec une perle d'adulaire au centre et en un ruban de couleur clair de lune brode de dragons bleus.

3.

La plaque est pour le premier grade de forme rectangulaire de trois pouces $3/10$ de longueur sur deux pouces $2/10$ de largeur; pour les autres elle est de forme ronde dont le diamètre est de deux pouces $7/10$ pour celle du second grade de deux pouces $5/10$ pour celle du troisième d'un pouce $9/10$ pour celle du quatrième et d'un pouce $8/10$ pour celle du cinquième.

Toutes ces plaques seront munies d'un anneau au sommet.

4.

Le ruban est pour le premier et le second grade d'un pied trois pouces de longueur sur un pouce $5/10$ de largeur garni de franges et soutache aux deux bouts de cordelettes de soie; pour le troisième grade il est de la même dimension (sans garniture); pour le quatrième et le cinquième il est de cinq pouces de longueur sur un pouce $1/10$ de largeur.

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG 7th. May 1883.

Sir & Minister,

In the month of December last I had the honor of sending to Your Excellency 2 specimens of the Regulation of the Order of the Double Dragon lately established by an Imperial Order of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Having examined the usages of the decorations in the Occident I have noticed that they are worn with a ribbon having also a distinction of grades & of classes, which has not been mentioned within the said regulations.

On the remarks I have made on this subject to the Tsungli Yamen I have just received the answer announcing that from the first class of the first grade to the first class of the second grade included, the owner of the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon will wear a riband of the same colors and same pattern, as the ribbon mentioned in the regulations of the corresponding degrees. This riband can be worn as a scarf from the right shoulder to the left one, and all who have already received the decoration have the right to wear same with a riband which they may have made themselves.

At the same time I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Order of the Double Dragon of the first class of the second grade accorded to the special Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary has to be considered as that of the first grade for the diplomatic Agents of second rank.

I am, etc. etc.

Tseng.

To His Excellency the

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

Sir

We have the honour to lay before your Majesty the project of a regulation referring to the creation of an Order, in which matter we respectfully request your instruction.

In our Report dated 24th. day, 8th. moon, we proposed to your Majesty to grant some decorations (order) to the foreign diplomatic agents, amongst others to Sir Thomas Wade, English Minister, with the reserve, that the insignia of this Order should only be executed and handed over to its future owner after the acknowledgement by Your Majesty of a supplementary work regarding the grades and the classes appertaining to the order to be created.

The propositions contained in our first report having been re-arranged, according to the Imperial Will, we now have the honour to lay before the eyes of Your Majesty the Supplementary Work to which we have made allusion.

Having studied the usages of the orders in the Occident we have found out that, in general, they vary regarding grade and type according to the higher or lower rank of the persons to whom they are destined, and that the rule which governs all can be comprised in the following four chapters:

I.

Denomination of the Order.

In the same way as the colours of each foreign Nation differs from each other by special signs, that of the Empire bears as distinctive emblem the image of a Dragon. We propose on account of the same principle to engrave a double Dragon in the Order which we propose to create, and to call it in consequence: "The Order of the Double Dragon". From the third class of the first degree to the last one the Order should bear at the head the following words: "Given by the Emperor of the Great Tsung Dynasty".

The first and second class of the first degree being reserved to the foreign sovereigns and princes as a special sign of the affection of Your Majesty it is not allowed to make a proposition not conformable thereto.

2.

Divisions and Subdivisions of the Grades.

In the states of the Occident Orders borne by a sovereign can be conferred on foreign sovereigns, as also the Orders which are destined for his subjects can also be handed over to subjects of another nation. It is also necessary that the decoration handed over be absolutely of the same rank and corresponding with the situation or position of the holder of the Order.

In consequence of the preceding we propose to divide the Order of the Double Dragon into five grades, of which the first three grades shall be subdivided in three classes each, making in all eleven grades, which shall be indicated by an inscription in

the Manchu language on the insignia itself of each of them.
These degrees would answer the respective conditions of
all the Members of the Order, from the Sovereign to the Manufacturers
and Merchants, and would prevent unjustifiable pretensions
and disproportion in the distinctions granted.

3.
Type of the Insignia.

After our official hierarchy, these are the balls (worn
on the hats) which serve in a distinctive manner to indicate the
rank of each from the princes and the nobles of the first class
down to the bachelors (men of the lowest academic grade). In conformity
with this system the grade and the classes of the Order of
the Double Dragon are distinguished from each other, according to
the kind and the color of the pearl placed in the centre of the
bijou.

4.
Diploma of the Order.

The Occidental States, when bestowing a decoration, accompany it with a diploma and an authentic document (or title) which are placed in the hands of the person addressed without prejudice of the official communication, which may necessitate this act. However, we propose to make use of a diploma in which are mentioned on the one hand the consent given by His Majesty to the organic Regulations of the Order of the Double Dragon, on the other hand the names, the nationality, the merits, of the titulary, as well as the date of the issue of the diploma.

As it would not be convenient to deliver diplomas for the first and second class of the first degree, one could replace same by an official communication of the Tsungli Yamen to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who can transmit the insignia of the Order to their high destination.

We propose that the members of the Order from the third class of the first degree up to the last one shall be provided with a diploma, covered by a seal of the Tsungli Yamen. In case the titulary subsequently commits any dishonorable act, necessitating his recall from his functions by his Government, steps shall be taken on our part to obtain the return of the Decoration as well as of the diploma.

Regarding the dimensions of the Order and the ribbon they must be in proportion to the importance of each degree.

Though our foregoing propositions may present some difference regarding the form with the Regulations of foreign Orders, the fundamental idea, however, remains the same.

Our aim is to institute something suitable to the demands of modern times. We have the honor of laying before Your Majesty a project of Regulations with a formula of the diploma and the design of the insignia which we ask you to adopt.

In case the decoration of the two first grades should be conferred, which would be after the receipt of the Imperial Decree by our Yamen, when it would be advised to have the insignia made and handed over. With regard to the other grades of the Decoration the insignia should be executed and delivered by those who

have made the proposal to Your Majesty, with the duty to always inform our Yamen, to which it belongs to counter-seal the diploma in order to manage circumspectly the power of control. (P)

If our propositions are favorably accepted by Your Majesty we shall hasten to inform of this the Foreign Representatives, the Maritime Commissioners of the North and South of China, the Governors General and the Governors of the Provinces, as well as the Representatives of the Empire abroad.

Whilst laying the present report for appreciation before Her Majesty the Empress Mother and before Your Majesty, we think it incumbent on us to solicit their decisions with respect.

On the 19th. day of the 12th. moon, of the 7th. year of Kwang Su, the above Report has been sent to the Council provided with an Imperial Fiat, as well as the following definite regulations which were annexed to it:

Regulations of the Order of the Double Dragon.

I.

The Order of the Double Dragon is divided into five grades, of which the first three ones are subdivided in three classes each.

In the first grade the first class is reserved to the Sovereigns; the second class to the Prince apparent, to Princes of the Blood and Members of the Sovereign's family; the third class to the Grand Dignitaries of the Nobles, to the directing (acting) Ministers and to the Ambassadors.

In the second grade the first class is destined for the Envoy Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary; the second class for the Ministers Resident, Charges d'affairs, Inspector General of Customs; the third class for the secretaries of a Legation of first rank, General Officers, Consuls-General, and Directors of Colleges.

In the third grade the first class is destined for the secretaries of an embassy of the 2nd. or 3rd. grades, Consuls, seer.-interpreters, Attachés, superior officers of Marine, colonels of a land army, and Professors of Colleges grade in China. The second class for vice-consuls, Naval officers, Lieutenant colonels of a land army. The third class for Interpreters, Majors and Captains.

The fourth grade is destined for under-officers, and the fifth one for Manufacturers and Merchants.

2.

The insignia consist for the first grade in a plaque, decorated with the Double Dragon in blue Enamel on a field of Gold, having in the centre a fine pearl, for the second class a ruby pearl, and for the third class a pearl of one-colored coral. The ribbon is for the first class red interwoven with gold, embroidered with gold dragons. For the following two classes scarlet red embroidered with silver dragons.

The insignia of the second grade consist of a plaque decorated with the Double Dragon in gold on blue enamel ground with

a carved coral in the centre attached to a ribbon of violet color embroidered with yellow dragons.

The insignia of the third grade consist of a plaque decorated with the Double Dragon in gold, on blue enamelled field, with a sapphire in centre and attached to a blue ribbon embroidered with red Dragons.

The insignia of the fourth grade consist of a plaque decorated with the Double Dragon in silver, on a blue enamelled field, with a pearl of lapis - lazuli in centre and attached to a ribbon of chesnut colour embroidered with green dragons.

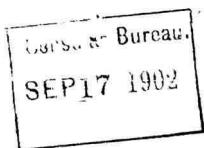
The insignia of the fifth grade consist of a plaque decorated with the Double Dragon in blue enamel on a silver field with a pearl of felspar in the centre and attached to a ribbon of light moon colour embroidered with blue dragons.

3.

The plaque for the first grade is of a rectangular form of 3 inches $3/10$ of the length to 2 inches $2/10$ in width. For the other grades it is of a round shape of which the diameter is of 2 inches $7/10$; of that of the 2nd grade of 2 inches (pouces); $5/10$ of that of the third one; of one inch (pouce) $9/10$ of the fourth; and 1 (pouce) $8/10$ of the 5th. All these plaques are provided with a ring on the top.

4.

The ribbon for the first and the second grade is one foot 3 inches long by one inch $5/10$ wide with fringes and on both the ends with silk cords. For the third grade the ribbon is of the same size (without fringes etc.). For the fourth and fifth grade it is 5 inches long by 1 inch $1/10$ wide.



No. 221.

Consulate of the United States,

Castine, China, July 27th 1902.

Mr. Robert L. Wade,

To the Department of State.

*for H. J. Shafroth
July 27th 1902*

Subject:

re Complaint of Ahu (George Mauchin).

Abstract of Contents.

Continuation of my 216, enclosing
copy of Despatch received from H. E.
Castile, Viceroy - (Translation only.)

No. 221.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 29th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my
No. 216 to the Department, dated July
8, 1902, in re complaint of Ch'iu A-kien
(Young Man Kien) concerning alleged attempted
extortion by Chinese Officials and alleged
desecration of a grave in the Newgstan
District, I have the honor to report as
follows:

I have received the enclosed despatch
from H. E. Tao-ku, Viceroy of the Two Kuangs,
covering a report from His Honor Got, Magis-
trate of the Newgstan District, of the
results of his patient investigation and
trial of the case. The decision of His
Honor Got is included therewith as well as
his official statement that the parties to
the issue have agreed thereto.

I trust that the decision will be

satisfactory to the Hon. John F. Staffords,
through whose courtesy the case was brought
to the attention of the Department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant

Robert M. W. Ward
U. S. Consul.

Enclosure:
Translation of Chinese Circular Despatch.

From H. E. Gazette, Vicinity of the Two Rivers,
to Hon. Robert L. McWade, U. S. Consul.

Your Honor:

With reference to the case of desecration of a grave of Young Man Hui in the Haungshan District, I have on the 18th day of this moon forwarded to you the petition from the Acting magistrate fat, concerning its facts from the beginning to the end, and I have now received an additional petition from him reading as follows:-

"Both on the 13th and 14th days of the 5th moon, the Complainant Young Man Hui, the Defendants Lau Young Sun, and the owners of the ground in dispute Chang Yung Sun and Lee Wun Kai, as well as the owners of the neighbouring ground Tham Kit and Lee Wui Kai were summoned up before me for trial. Young Man Hui said that the remains of his younger brother's wife Leong Si, had been taken out from the grave and that the boundary stone had been destroyed by Lau Young Sun.

Lau Young Sun said that Young Man Hui had the grave of his ancestor Mai Tak levelled down, and that he (Lau Young Sun) had only taken out the stone that was newly placed by the Young Man, and had never destroyed Young's grave as alleged."

I found that the statement mentioned in the first petition from Young Man Hui was quite contradictory to the above, and there is also no evidence to prove it. The reason of this dispute is through their belief of the geomancer's words, that it is an auspicious ground,

therefore the cause of this trouble. The view of the statement made by Lang Yung Tsin, that he had buried the sacred remains of his ancestor during the years of Koo Kwang and dared not make any application, — whether it is true or not, and cannot be proved — although they were continuing for this ground without ceasing, and it is proved now that it is not an auspicious ground, besides it is the Government property, and no body should be allowed to dispute it, and in order to put an end to their contention, I ordered that no one should be allowed to be buried in said ground, and that if it really has any sacred remains in it they should wait till orders are being given to the gentrys of that city to accompany them to the ground concerned to have the remains taken out and buried elsewhere. I have also ordered the said Lang Yung Tsin to have the stone tablet and the boundary stone taken out by him returned to the Young Man, and await me to issue a Proclamation inscribed on a stone prohibiting the Young and Lan clans and all others in that neighboring localities from using it as a burial ground for ever.

Both the said Young Alauhui and Lan Yung Tsin have agreed to this decision, and after that I appointed a Deputy by name Tui Luen to proceed to the said ground in company with the gentrys there and the two parties in dispute to open the grave, and there was found only a set of sacred remains in it, which

Lau Yung Shu claims that it was the remains of his ancestor and it was immediately delivered back to him in the presence of all, and no sacred remains belonging to the said Yung Shu could be found therein, so the case is concluded and should be cancelled, and I allowed Yung Shu this off and let the matter drop. Besides having a proclamation issued and inscribed on a stone for the purpose of placing it on the said burial ground, it is also my duty to have the full particulars of my decision in the case brought before Your Excellency for your perusal and approval of its cancellation together with the request that Y. E. will kindly inform the Hon. Robert L. McWade, the U. S. Consul."

I found that as the two parties have agreed to the magistrate's decision, the cancellation of the case should be approved and I have therefore replied to the said magistrate instructing him to obey accordingly.

With Compts & Enclosing my regards.

No. 222.

Consular Bureau.
SEP 17 1902

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 28, 1902

Mr. Robertall. McNamee.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

To ready.
Dept. 18/10/22

re Influenza & Dague Fever.

Abstract of Contents.

Concurring telegrams despatched,
and transcripting copy of Rev.
B. C. Randal's letter, &c. &c.

No. 222

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, July 28th. 1902.

Honorable

David J. Mill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On July 12. 1902, I received the following communication from the Rev. B. C. Randall, American Bible Society:

Wuchow, Kwong Sai
8th. July 1902.

Consul Robt. M. McWade
U. S. Consulate
Canton.

Esteemed Sir:-

Latest advices from Nanning are to the effect that:-

At, and throughout the regions lying to Eastward of Nanning the country is quiet. No further trouble is apprehended and the confidence of merchants and shippers is once more restored.

From the regions to the Westward of Nanning, - especially round about Leng Chan, - rumours of robbery and rebellion still occasionally come to hand. The Rumours, however, are vague and unreliable and occasion but little, if any, unrest here.

Cholera is said to be raging in all the towns along the river Fu (Kwei Lin River).

At Ping Lok some three thousand (3000) have succumbed to the dread disease; Whilst at Kwei Lam over ten thousand victims have been carried off during the past two months.

The River is in flood and still rising, some of the lower portions of the City are already inundated.

I have the honor
to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
B. C. Randall

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating said cablegram to Minister Conger at Peking:

Seestate Washington.

Cholera raging all towns along Kweilin river Kwangsi 3000 died Pinglok over 10.000 Kweilam.

McWade.

On July 15th. 1902, a mild form of influenza made its appearance and by July 17th. 1902, had spread so rapidly that it had almost become epidemic, Dr. John M. Swan, of the American Medical Missionary Society, reported to me on July 19th. 1902, that it had so many victims in Canton and its vicinity that he felt I "would be more than justified in reporting to the State Department that had nearly assumed epidemic proportions". I thereupon cabled to the Department as follows, transmitting a copy thereof to Minister Conger at Peking:

Seestate Washington.

Influenza almost epidemic. Plague sporadic Canton.

McWade.

To-day I forwarded the following cablegram to the Department and sent a duplicate of it, at the same time, to Minister Conger at Peking:

Seestate Washington.

Dengue fever epidemic Canton mild type.

McWade.

The delay in the preparation and transmission of this despatch was caused by the illness of myself and the entire staff, the only exception being Mr. Da Silva, our Chief Clerk. After a nasty siege of dysentery I was attacked with dengue fever, after recovering from which I was rather weak for some days. I am now all right, Vice-Consul Langhorne is suffering from a mild attack and will, in a few days, go to Macao - a sea-side resort in this Consular Jurisdiction - to recuperate. James Seett, H. B. M. Consul General and his entire staff, except Vice-Consul Sly, are ill and so are almost all of the Europeans and over 50 per cent of the Portuguese residents of Shameen. All who can manage to get away from here are hurrying off to the Peak at HongKong, to Macao, and

to sea-port resorts in Japan. The natives are suffering as well as the foreigners and the native doctors are reaping a rich harvest. The fever is, however, of a mild type, malignant attacks being the conspicuous exception. The onset of the disease lasts about from three to five and sometimes seven days.

Apropos of the Bubonic Plague, of which I have seen so much, I feel it is my duty to say to you that in my experience fish-eating people are those who are the first attacked by that awful scourge, and who die from it in the greatest numbers. My experience has been that of such able specialists as Dr. John M. Swan and Dr. Adolf Razlag, and I have noted the same conditions in Bombay, Calcutta, Bangkok, MongKong, Swatow, Canton and Chinese towns and villages along the banks of the great rivers and their tributaries. I venture to suggest that this fact may be worthy of the consideration of the Medical Department of our Government.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

Consular Bureau.
SEP 17 1902

No. 225.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Aug 2nd 1902.

Mr. Robertall. Mcllwade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Missionary work in Kowangtung.

Abstract of Contents.

re opening of Lefer mission in Canton,
& enclosing six photos, &c. &c.

No. 223

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 2. 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In a number of my previous despatches I have, most gladly, noted the work done by our Missionaries in the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, and have invariably commended their efforts in preaching and teaching the principles of Christianity. In every field in which they have labored in South China they have had almost unsurmountable difficulties to overcome, and, it is to their eternal credit that nowhere have they faltered, and everywhere they have succeeded in sowing the seed of the Gospel, which has borne the best of good fruit, in the shape of numerous zealous converts, all of whom are steadfast in their belief in and conviction of the truths of the Christian religion. To obtain such results the American Missionaries, of all denominations, undergo hardships equably and uncomplainingly. Indeed I have known very many instances where they almost welcomed hardships and where they appeared to be happiest under most trying circumstances. Their food, as they travel continuously through their wide fields of labor - some of them nearly a hundred miles in extent - is invariably the same as that partaken of by the poorest natives, rice, or a cup of hastily brewed tea. Rest, they scarcely know, do not want, and will not accept. The enervating climate of this section of South China is so well and widely known that I merely refer to it to emphasize the existing conditions when I add that wherever our Missionaries go they have also to brave the Asiatic Cholera, Bubonic Plague, fevers, and other pestilential diseases incidental to the Tropics. Truly they take their lives in their hands.

But their dangers and their noble self-sacrifice, great as they are, seem little to us here when compared with the risks taken by the few who, day and day in out, minister to the wretched and hope-forsaken lepers in Kwangtung. Leprosy is the most loathsome of all contagious diseases, and its victims are found in large numbers in almost all of the cities and villages of the Empire, especially in the South. When the family of a native discover that he or she is attacked by it no mercy is shown to the unfortunate victim, who is at once, and sometimes with great brutality, thrust from home into the streets and forever after disowned. Forsaken by their kindred, looked upon with aversion by all whom they meet, and suffering indescribable tortures of mind and body the few years of their after lives are full of pathos and horror. And when it comes how gladly they welcome the message of Death! When a Missionary devotes a large part of his time to working amongst these poor out-

casts, eternally in danger of contagious attack and resolutely putting the ever-recurring thoughts of it aside, he deserves more than the scant commendation of a Consular despatch. But that is all that I can do for him, except to bring his case directly to the attention of the State Department by noting as I have already done facts or so connected with it, and by special mention of his name. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission, is the clergyman to whom I refer. Besides a successful Mission Church at Kuk Fau, and a largely-attended day and Sunday school attached to it, he also conducts missions at isolated villages, ~~which~~ over 70 miles from Canton which he reaches either by chair or the equally slow-moving and uncomfortable Junks or lorchas. A busy man, he still finds time to look after the lepers, who seem to be his especial charge and who bear for him a love and respect that are beautiful to see. In the second week of July, 1902, after a series of almost disheartening struggles he succeeded in formally opening and dedicating to Divine Service a fine church for the leper Christians of Canton and vicinity. Here is the report of the dedication, etc., which he has just handed to me, with the remark that the delay in presenting it arose through his having to wait for the accompanying photographs. The descriptive memoranda on the photographs are in the Rev. Dr. Beattie's own handwriting:

Our Leper Mission in Canton.

Our Chapel for the lepers is built. Thank God. Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build. Surely our labor is not in vain for the Lord's hand has been with us. Now the Chapel stands completed, dedicated to the service of Almighty God. July 8th. was a red-letter day for our Leper Christians. Their new bright chapel was opened. To this event they had been looking forward for months. It is nearly two years since the desire to have a chapel began to manifest itself. At first it was talked about as something very desirable but utterly beyond their reach. The little room in the leper village in which we met was too small for our little congregation, about 30. Then on communion Sabbaths we always had many of visitors. The atmosphere was bad. There were no windows in the room and in summer the heat was terrible. So the talk for a chapel grew louder. How could it be done? We had no land and were without money. Then one Christian said, "If it is the Lord's will we will get it." This set us to work. At that time there was not a piece of land near the village available. But we went forward in faith. A subscription book was opened. The first subscription was from a leper and was for one dollar. Slowly the amount grew until we had about \$100. Just then a piece of land was offered us. It was just the piece we wanted and in the best situation for the work. We bought it and again were without money. But we kept the subscription book a-going. Up to this time we had not thought of the Mission to the Lepers with headquarters in Edinburgh. Was it not the Lord's doings that just at this time a book, in which the work of the Leper Mission was described, was put into our hands? We wrote to the Mission telling what we had done and what

we intended doing. They came to our aid with £70 which was afterwards increased to £120. To the Leper mission our thanks are due, for God through that Mission gave us our chapel. When the first gift came we went forward with the chapel and when it was opened the chapel including furniture costing upwards of \$1600 was all provided for. Now joyfully we stood up and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow".

The opening services were very interesting and impressive. Owing to the fact that there are many villages in the neighborhood and people from these villages come to the leper services to hear the gospel it was deemed advisable to build the chapel "L" shaped so that the lepers and the non-lepers might be well separated. At the opening over 300 persons were present and of these about one third were lepers. One speaker remarked, "I know not of another place in the world where a chapel has been built where lepers and non-lepers may worship in the same building". Over the pulpit was a motto carved in wood, "He that believeth shall be saved." On the wall was a beautiful scroll which read, "Has heaven no voice? Listen! The two Testaments are God's voice sounding down through the centuries". Representatives from all the missions in Canton were present with good wishes. Mr. Kwan Lei and Mr. Fulton of the American Presbyterian Mission, Mr. Bridie of the Wesleyan English Mission, and Mr. Stevens from the London English Mission spoke cheering words of congratulation and encouragement.

At present we have 29 members living, eleven have died, making 40 lepers who have been baptized since the work began a little over four years ago. Forty lives made better and happier! What hope the gospel must bring to these afflicted people! And as a visitor to the village wrote some time ago, "One thing in our congregation was very marked, viz:- the difference, outwardly, between Christians and non-believers. The Christians were better clothed, cleaner, and happier-looking". So it is, the gospel cleans both body and soul.

Although it is only four years since the work began the Lord had His worker in training years ago. This is a fitting time to give a brief account of the origin of the work. It is full of interest and shows how the Lord prepares the way and raises up his workers.

In the year 1893 a blind singing girl was led into the Canton Hospital by her mistress. Her foot was diseased. Her mistress owned her body and soul, and sent her nightly to a life of sin and shame. But God was to use the lame foot to set the captive free, free in body and in soul. For her disease amputation of the leg was the only treatment that would avail. Her mistress preferred to have her die rather than to live with the hope of her gain gone. Dr. Niles, who had charge of the case, says of her, "As to her spiritual nature a more unpromising case I had scarcely seen. She seemed benumbed and for a time responded to no appeal. After long waiting she was induced to study a little. Kind treatment softened her heart." Gradually but slowly she yielded to the influences of the Spirit. She applied for baptism but was put off because her mistress still claimed her. But as the foot refused to heal the mistress finally deserted her and she was baptized.

Now the amputation could be performed. Dr. Niles performed the operation assisted by Mrs. J. J. Boggs and the Rev. A.

Beattie. This was done in the spring of 1894, and she made a good recovery. The light had entered her soul but what an object for sympathy! A singing girl, blind, one leg! What could be more helpless. Her mistress gone she was now on Dr. Miles' hands. She scrubbed, washed and cleaned windows in the Canton Hospital - American Medical Mission - and also called the patients to prayers and to church. In this way she earned her rice. During her spare time she continued to study in Mrs. Kerr's school. Here she made good progress. Before she left the hospital in 1897 she had memorized the whole of the New Testament with the exception of a few chapters in Revelation. And now we have to add one more to her long and heavy list of afflictions. In 1897 it was discovered that she was a leper. Now her list reads: A singing girl, blind, one leg, a leper. Of what use could such a person be? Why allow her to live? Encouraged by the example of some workers in India she was induced to go to the leper village and there tell of the Savior she had found. If we were to let the curtain fall now all that we would have would be a wonderfully sad life, full of suffering but saved from sin and cheered by the hope of a happy hereafter. But the curtain does not fall. Scarcely a year has passed before from the leper village comes the news. "Many have believed and ask for baptism." Then it was that in 1898 a meeting was held at the entrance of the village. Out of the number of applicants twenty were baptized and together they partook of the Lord's Supper. Since then other twenty have been baptized. Nor is this all. The villages about heard of the lepers receiving the gospel and they came to see what it was. They too heard and many believed. In all not less than seventy persons have been baptized as a result of the work of this leper woman. And now with the new chapel a wider field is opened.

Surely the name she took when she was baptized is significant - "Um Ho," "Exchanged for the Good!" I. E. "Put off the old and on the new, the past was bad now I have taken the good!" And in this spirit she has gone about her work. The Lord has blessed her. It was for this work He prepared her; took her from a living hell and made her His honored servant. Could there be a more handicapped life? Any one of her afflictions would be enough to debar her from great usefulness. But add them together and what a burden! A singing girl, blind, one leg and a leper but withal an honored worker in the Master's vineyard, and when the Master shall call her hence and she shall cast off this diseased body what a joy it will be to her to hear the "Well done good and faithfully servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And it will not be long. The leprosy is making rapid strides to set the imprisoned spirit free.

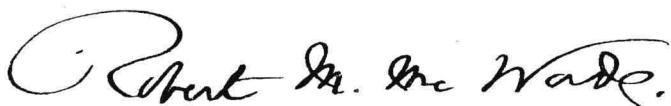
Andrew Beattie.

The Christian Church for Lepers is immediately adjacent to the Leper Village, a settlement of over 1000 lepers, men and women, located about two miles outside of the East Gate of Canton, and is accessible both by land and water. The Provincial Government pays 3 cash daily for the support of each leper in the village. Ten cash are equal to one cent of our American money. This small sum is supplemented by begging, the lepers being permitted, under certain conditions, to make a daily begging tour of the shops in the city. There are many children in the village, who exhibit no signs of leprosy and who should be segregated, for the disease is both infectious and contagious. From actual observation as well as from information received from reliable sources I estimate the number of lepers in Canton and the adjacent villages at over 20,000.

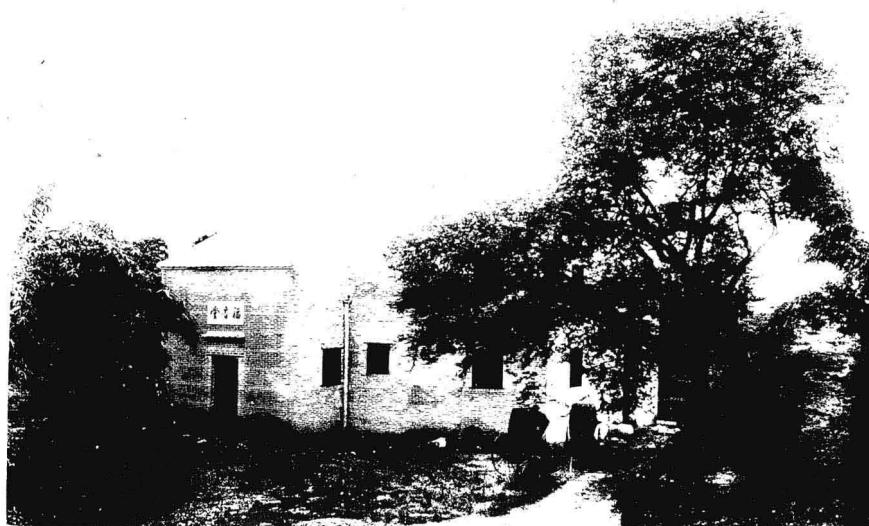
In a subsequent despatch I will detail the successful results attending the efforts of Dr. Adolph Razlag to cure leprosy. The first four patients, concerning whose treatment I wrote in my No. 213 to the Department, have already returned to their respective avocations. He is now treating twelve of the worst leprous cases in the village, and is paying their entire expenses of clothing, food, and medicines out of his own pocket.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and the Governor of Kwangtung, as well as all of the high officials, civil and military, manifest profound interest in his work and watch closely the progress of each case, reports thereon being regularly presented to them. Dr. Razlag is a Montenegrin by birth but is a naturalized American Citizen.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,


Robert H. Wade.

U. S. Consul.





W. B. S.
No. 224.

Consular Bureau
SEP 17 1902

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Augt 2nd, 1902.

Mr. Robertall.all Wade

To the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED

U. S. Consular Bureau
Canton, China.

Subject:

Trade replies -

Abstract of Contents.

Reply to Export Herald Publishing Co

*

Trade advertising & Publishing Co.

forwarded } 9/19/02
to inquiries }

No. 224

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 2nd.

, 1902

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, replies to trade inquiries from The Export Herald Publishing Co. and The Trade Advertising and Publishing Co., and to ask you to forward said replies through the usual channel.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert D. Wade

U. S. Consul.

CONSUL

No. 225.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

ASST. SECRETARY.

SEP 27 1902

Consulate of the United States

Canton, China, Augt 13th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. M. Wade,

To the Department of State.

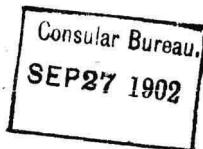
Recd. by [unclear]
Oct. 1/02.

Subject:

Railway Supplies,

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing copy of my Despatch to
Minister Conner in re import imposition
of customs duties on Railway Supplies.
Enclosed also a. Com. des.



No. 225.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Augt 13th. 1902

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose,
herewith, copy of my No. 157, to the
Hon. Edwin H. Conger, U. S. Minister
at Peking, in re reject imposition of
Customs duties on Railway Supplies.
I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Robert M. Ward
U. S. Consul.

178

Auguſt 1. 19

Rev. Edwin H. Congdon.

ee. S. elliniker.

• Ning, China.

200.

The Engineering Staff of the projected Canton-Shantou Railway arrived here at 4 p.m. on August 6th. They had with them necessary railway supplies and, to my arrangement I found that T. A. Allorgan, the Commissioner of Customs at this port had determined to charge a 5% ad. valorem duty on these supplies. His subordinates acting of course under his instructions demanded immediate payment thereof. Under protest I paid the following sum:

Ready 5% ad val. \$125.52

Erstausgabe auf 7 Seiten mit Abbildungen. 2. 10

Cooper Ward, tenth size, 40. 15.70

Jan. 6. 32

and the Engineers were then able to receive and use their surveying and other instruments, without which the railroad work could not have been even started. I based the project - which I made personally to (commission)

2

Chongming on August 7th - on the following
public notification issued by him, bearing
date June 18th, 1902:

Customs classification C.R. 224.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance
with instructions received from the Inspector
General of Customs, the Goods described
below are exempt from Duty.

A - Materials for railway construction,
maintenance and running, the
exception of which is provided for
in agreements with the Chinese
Government dated before the 1st Sept. 1901.

B - Clothing, Household furniture, Books
and Pictures which have been already
brought, when imported by residents
in China for personal use and not
for sale.

C - Circulars, &c: for distribution
gratis by mercantile houses.

D - The bona fide personal baggage
of passengers accompanying the
owners of arriving by other vessels.
All parcels, carried by Parcel Post, or
under Steamer Parcel Tickets, are liable

3.

to duty, except in so far as they
contain articles described under
'B.' 'C.' and 'D.' above.

Ady. F. A. Morgan,
Commissioner of Customs,
Canton, June 15th, 1902.

To my amazement and to the astonishment
of Captain Rich, the Consulting Engineer
of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration
and of Mr. P. H. Atwood, Chief of the
Engineering Corp of the American-China
Development Company, Commissioner Morgan
asserted that "the Instruments, Tools, &c.
used by the Railroad Engineers are not
materials for railroad construction!"
I pointed out the absurdity of his
contention and was, I must confess,
rather annoyed as well as a little irritated
over Mr. Morgan's added assertion that
'rails' are really what are meant by
"materials for railway construction!"
I saw then that there was no use in
further arguing with him so I courteously
informed him that I protested against

4.

his decision, and that I protested against the unjust imposition of 5% ad valorem on the engineering supplies. I informed him that I would ask you to place the matter before Sir Robert Hart,
Inspector General of Customs.

The following is an itemized statement of the supplies:- Medical supplies:-

3 Clinical Thermometers.

2 Graduate Measures, (1 fl.) (2 ap)

2 gallon Carbolic disinfectant.

25 lbs Sulphur for disinfectant.

8 oz Calomel,

2 fl Castor Oil, 5 fl Olive Oil,

2 oz. Antiseptics,

500 tablets Calomel & Soda,

2 gallons Alcohol, pure,

1 fl Chlorodyne,

5 lb Absorbent Cotton,

2000g assorted bandages,

6 rolls Plasters,

1 lb Carbolic acid Crystals,

Novac Powder, Diarrhoea Powd,

Gels, Tablets, Brushes,

soda, empty bottles & gross rolls, no. &c.

Engineering Supplies...

5 Dumpy levels,

1 V.

6 Philadelphia level rods,

18 Steel tapes,

2 Transits,

1 set Lithographed maps & raw prints;

1 set Drawing Paper, &c.

The approximate value of the foregoing as submitted to the Customs was as follows:

Engineering supplies... US, \$1,600.00.

Medical supplies... - 700.00,

May 3, 2350.00,

May I ask you to present the matter to Sir Robert Hart and ask him to direct Commissioner Allardice to make a more intelligent interpretation of the Customs Regulations, and to refund to me the money \$128. 62 which as I have said, I paid under protest.

If Sir Robert Hart instructs his subordinates that railway supplies are

except from duty and they insist upon disobeying his instructions, as in this case, they show very little respect for constituted authority.

If an unjust 5% ad. val. duty will hereafter be imposed upon all railway supplies, the cost of constructing railways in China will hereafter be vastly increased.

If we permit this initial imposition to pass unchallenged it will be a bad precedent and will open the way to still further unjust, illegal and vexatious impositions.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

W. S. Cawelt.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 226.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 16th, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. Collopy Wade,

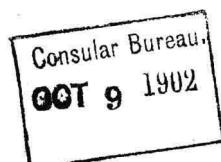
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Missionary Regulations.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing clipping from the "Hongkong Telegraph."



No. 226.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, August 16, 1902

Honorable *David J. Lilienthal*

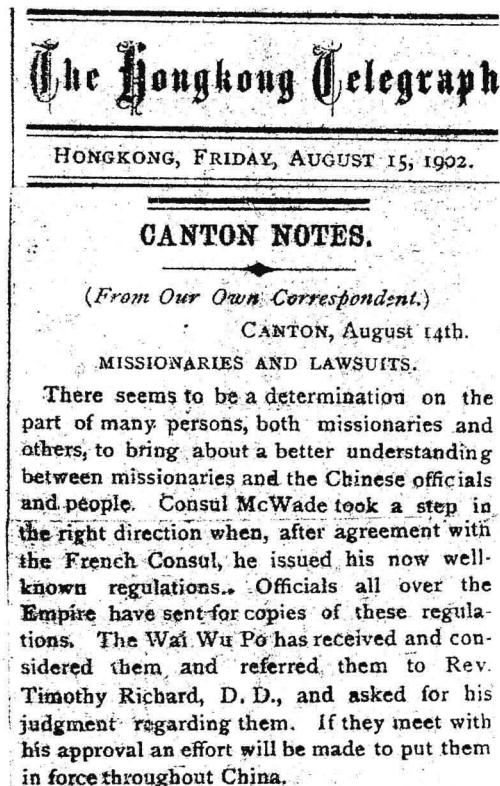
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my
No. 209 concerning the Missionary Regulations
in South China, I have the honor to
report as follows:

The following article appeared in
the Hongkong Telegraph of August 15, 1902:



There can be little doubt that much of the trouble which Protestant missionaries experience arises from misunderstanding of their aims. The China Missionary Alliance, formed about two years ago, is determined to do what it can to remove any cause for misunderstanding and to bring to the notice of the officials and the people generally the aim and methods of the Protestant Missions. To this end an Executive Committee has prepared a statement to be submitted to all the Protestant Missionaries for approval and then to be translated into Chinese and put into the hands of all Chinese as far as possible. The following is the statement:—

STATEMENT TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDING
REGARDING LAWSUITS.

In order to remove misunderstanding and to make our position as missionaries clear to officials and people alike, we, the members of the China Missionary Alliance (which embraces in its membership representatives of all Protestant Missionary Societies working in China) make the following statement:—

1. The Lord Jesus Christ, who is the divine Head of the Church, has commanded His disciples to go forth into all the world to teach all nations and to preach the gospel to every creature. In obedience to this command the Protestant churches of Christendom have sent missionaries to all lands. These churches have sent us to China, and it is from them alone that our funds are received wherewith to establish churches, hospitals and schools. Hence we are their representatives only and are in no sense agents for foreign governments.

2. The gospel calls upon all men to repent of their wrong doing and to trust in the grace of God for salvation, to practice virtue and benevolence, and to live at peace. By means of preaching and by the circulation of books and tracts, we strive to make known the way of this great salvation. By our schools we seek to impart knowledge and the principles of virtue. By our hospitals we endeavour to minister to the sick and to heal disease.

3. The Church is composed of those who have faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and accept His teaching. Those whose conduct seems in accordance with this profession may enter the church, in order that by so doing they may enjoy the fellowship of other Christians, receive further teaching, and so grow in knowledge and in the practice of virtue.

4. But Chinese Christians, though church members, remain in every respect Chinese citizens and are subject to the properly constituted Chinese authorities. The Sacred Scriptures and the doctrines of the Church teach obedience to all lawful authority and exhort to good citizenship; and these doctrines are preached in all Protestant churches. The relation of a missionary to his converts is thus that of a teacher to his disciples, and he does not desire to arrogate to himself the position or power of a magistrate.

5. The virtuous and beneficent principles of the Christian religion are freely recognized in the Treaties existing between China and foreign powers. These treaties clearly set forth that the Chinese are free to become disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ and to enter the church. They further state that Chinese Christians may not be persecuted on account of their religion. This is reasonable and just, and accords with the will of the throne, which has frequently expressed the desire that all the people should be treated alike, not distinguishing "ming" from "kyao" as has unhappily been sometimes done. Hence, it follows that no magisterial decision ought to be based on this distinction. Officials should observe the Treaties and make no difference between converts and people. When Christians and non-Christians alike obtain fair treatment and strict justice in the law courts, the officials may be assured that further trouble is impossible.

6. Unfortunately it sometimes happens that unworthy men by making insincere professions enter the church and seek to use this connection to interfere with the ordinary course of law in China. We all agree that such conduct is entirely reprehensible, and we desire it to be known that we give no support to this unwarrantable practice.

7 On this account we desire to state for the information of all that:—(a) The Protestant church does not wish to interfere in law cases. All cases between Christians and non-Christians must be settled in the courts in the ordinary way. Officials are called upon to fearlessly and impartially administer justice to all within their jurisdiction. (b) Native Christians are strictly forbidden to use the name of the church or its officers in the hope of strengthening their position when they appear before magistrates. The native pastors and preachers are appointed for preaching and exhortation, and are chosen because of their worthy character, to carry on their work. To prevent abuses in the future all officials are respectfully requested to report to the missionary every case in which letters or cards using the name of the church or any of its officers are brought into court. Then proper enquiry will be made and the truth become clear.

8. In conclusion, we desire to make known to all that the practice of the Protestant church is to instruct men in the truth, so that they may worship God and live godly, sober and righteous lives. This document is accordingly issued to remove doubts and promote harmony among all classes of the people.

*The foregoing article was written, I am
reliably informed, by an American
Presbyterian missionary resident in Canton.*

I am glad and proud to be able to say that the above statement of the China Missionary alliance has been founded on the Missionary Regulations which I issued on October 14, 1901, and which have met with your cordial approval. Their successful results have, it is gratifying to note, induced the Executive Committee of the alliance to issue the "Statement," with its eight (8) clauses, which are really amplifications of especially important paragraphs in the said Missionary Regulations. The Committee evidently desire to spread the beneficial workings of those Regulations throughout the Chinese Empire.

Dear Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

Robert D. Ward

U. S. Consul.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

P OWN SV PDR

From Canton

U.S. State

Washn

Aug. 22, 1902.

Received 11.40 A.M.

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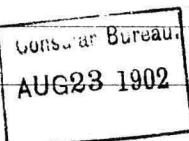
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Won three - cases infringement

Standard Oil today defendants fined, imprisoned

Proclamation issued forbidding infringement trademarks,
penalty fine, imprisonment, confiscation property

Mc Wade



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

47 York

S/P

From Canton

Sep 3, 1902.

Received 10:40 A.M.

Recd to Pres
sent 4:19 P.M.

Sept 3, 1902

See State,

Washn.

Work formally commenced today American Canton Hankow railway General Manager Gray driving first stake presence distinguished assemblage Chinese officials and American Viceroy all high officials strongly favor railway greatest most profitable enterprise in China controlling vast mining properties and opening interior Country world commerce

McWade

219

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

13 Govt

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From

Canton

Sept 4, 1902.
Received 11th A.M.

Sec State

Alaska,

Won three cases today

Convinced
Sept. 5. 1902.

Heungshan district

infringement standard

oil trademarks

McClade

No. 227.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 4, 1902.

Mr. Robertall. M. Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Cure of Leprosy in South China.

Abstract of Contents.

Report from Dr. Adolf Ratzl, re treatment
and cure of Leprosy in South China.

With photographs.

No. 227

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 4th., 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further continuation of my Nos. 196 and 213 concerning the treatment and cure of leprosy in South China by Dr. Adolf Razlag, an American Citizen, I have the honor to report as follows:

The wonderful success attending Dr. Razlag's efforts has attracted considerable attention here among both natives and foreigners, especially amongst the Manchu and Chinese high officials civil and military, and will also I have no doubt be viewed with profound interest by humanitarians everywhere as well as by men and women versed in medical science. His initial operations began as I have already related in my previous despatches on April 20th. 1902, in the leper village which is situated about 6 miles to the East of Canton.

The results of the first four cases have gone far to show that his work of treatment, etc. has passed beyond the stage of what might aptly be called experimentation. For, although the four patients have only been four months under treatment three of them have returned to their ordinary avocations - one a native preacher and teacher attached to the American Presbyterian Mission at Kuk Fau, one a coolie carrying heavy loads of matting, rice, etc in his shoulders from almost daybreak until darkness sets in between eight and nine o'clock at night, and one a boy of 16 years

who has made a practical recovery whilst the fourth one is still under treatment, his case being, undoubtedly, a desperate one when first taken in hand, its features predicating but little hope of a successful issue. A second group of patients, thirteen in number all of them in advanced stages of this loathsome and repulsive disease, is now under treatment in the new houses immediately adjoining the Leper Village or Settlement, which through my efforts H. E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, has courteously placed at the disposal of Dr. Razlag for his patients. The condition and treatment of each leper are detailed in the following report, prepared at my instance by Dr. Razlag, who, by the way, defrays out of his own pocket the entire expenses of food, clothing, medicines, etc. for the unfortunates, whose condition he is alleviating and to whose hopeless and despairing hearts he has brought rays of comfort and gladful hope. In his report he presents a plausible and commendable scheme for the establishment of an island Sanatorium, where the lepers of both sexes and all ages can be segregated and successfully treated. I feel it to be my duty to suffering humanity to commend his scheme (or plan) to the serious consideration of the Department and of the scientific world, As I have personally witnessed the progress of his leprous patients, from the nauseating and repellent stages of foul ulceration, etc., to comparative recovery I have, necessarily a strong belief in the efficacy of his methods of treatment, and as I have had considerable personal experience and some actual practical knowledge of these and kindred subjects I regard with favor and ask your courteous permission to recommend the scheme, embracing the proposed island sanatorium and its methods of governance and treatment.

The following is Dr. Razlag's report:-

In the past few years various circumstances and opportunities gave me the impulse to start with interest in the treatment of Leprosy, and after some success I met difficulties, that forced me to go to China to continue there my study and experiments, more or less undisturbed. I found Canton to be the best and largest field, as ^{not} far away from this City there is a Lepra village named Fat Fung Yun with 982 lepra inhabitants and after having secured one large apartment by the courtesy of the American Medical Missionary Society in their Hospital at Canton I took in 3 men selected from the Lepra Village. Of these, two are now in a condition to support themselves, the 3rd will have to stay under ~~g~~ treatment for about two months more as he was the worst case in the Lepra village and the healing of his wounds require a longer period. Why, the treatment of wounds necessitates a slow course will be clearly explained under the head of treatment. After about one monthly ^{1/3} work in the Hospital I was anxious to get a place outside of the city and through the efforts of the U.S.Consul Hon. Robert M. McWade H.E. the Viceroy Tao Mu ~~gave~~ me the permission to use the newly erected Lepra Asylum, near the "Lepratown" for my further work. This building consists of 70 (rooms) wards with accomodation for about 200 Lepras. In the course of time more patients were admitted, each of them, with a different history and distinct development of the disease, and now I have, at the present time, 11 men and 2 women under my treatment there.

This new building is erected on elevated ground, but is without any windows, and the nearest well from which to get water for domestic and other purposes, is a distance of 1 mile away. As the bathing is indispensable in the treatment of Leprosy I have to keep one man to carry the water all day long.

Lepratown, as well as the Asylum, is nearly 5 miles away

from the City and close to the main road to the interior.

The Lepers belonging to the Lepravillage are allowed to go to Canton to beg and look for their meals, and we meet Lepers going in and out of that city continually, a condition that ought to be restricted even if nothing else in regard to isolation should be done. These Lepers wander over the same road and paths as other people, who come and go to and from Canton, bringing fruits, vegetables and other merchandise. My observations show that daily at least 18,000 people pass barefoot over the same paths as the Lepers with their ulcerated feet and limbs (continually discharging) along this road, from the Lepra town to the City, On both sides are Vegetable gardens and a few small lakes. These lakes are maintained so that during the dry seasons the gardens can be sprinkled with the reserved water. The gardeners collect the night soil or excretions matter daily from the Lepratown and also from the City and throw it into these lakes, the polluted water from which gives, in their opinion, more nourishment to the vegetables when it is plentifully sprinkled on them. Not alone that but almost all men and many of the women going to the City, as well as the Lepers, wash their feet and legs and sometimes their bodies also in these lakes. Besides, I can also state positively from my own observation that all the vegetables brought in by this road are washed in this water before they enter the town, where they are sold to natives. Dogs, ~~and foreigners~~ cows, oxen, buffaloes, pigs, Chickens, and ducks are all day long in and round the Lepratown. They eat the grass that grows in the Leper's Cemetery and drink the water out of these lakes. The buffaloes and ducks taking ~~ing~~ ^{ing} their baths there also. The Lepratown itself is without any official or other supervision and is a place of horror to our eyes, no foreign or native doctor lives within miles of it

or goes there at all. These few remarks will show the existing conditions in this place and of 37 other Leper Villages in South China. Every town in China has lepers in an average percentage of 1: 200, some villages 1: 100 and a few with 1: 30. Canton itself has 20,000 lepers. The same conditions and in some respects worse will be found in Siam.

The Philippines are in some ways better as the Leprosy there is not spread all over, but Bisayans and Moros give such strong evidences of it as to indicate the advisability of introducing strict isolation there as soon as practicable. In this direction something has already been done.

I know the Philippines very well and believe that the reports of the number of Lepers there are not correct. In the last report the province of Lagima shows 1 Leper, but there are surely about 100 there.

The newly selected Island for Lepers in the Philippines will probably suit in a way, but I wish to say, that too much money should not be wasted on fine buildings &c.

Japan is also a country that is doing something in this line, but all the Japanese are doing shows that everything done is without practical experience and is therefore so much wasted effort.

Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands, is largely improved by the American Government, but practically it will need very ^{many} changes to make it well adopted for this special purposes.

Herewith I submit my ideas, propositions, and suggestions. Everyone knowing the history of Leprosy will unconditionally agree that to stop the development of this dreadful disease, it is necessary to get the unrestricted and unlimited control over the

the afflicted, and the only way to aid materially in bringing about successful results is complete isolation enforced by proper laws. The Lepers ought to be transferred to an Island.

Such an Island must be in a tropical climate, securing a mild warm temperature, so that the treatment would not be interrupted by rough or cold weather and other inconveniences. The Island should be surrounded by fresh water rivers for bathing washing and all other purposes. Wells would not suit, as it would cost an enormous sum to build enough wells, for the patients need water all the time and as they ~~are~~ cannot live close together, wells would have to be constructed at every 300 or 400 yards distance. A vast number of the lepers are weak and cannot even walk or carry water ~~are~~ almost any distance and in addition we must restrict in every possible way the number of servants or attendants.

Even having wells it would be almost impossible to make arrangements for a continuous regular supply of good water, so it is unquestionable that the one Island selected must have such a natural water supply, as fresh water rivers.

The building ought to be erected close to the river (any how so that the river in the raining season cannot damage the residences &c,) and here is another great advantage over wells and a necessity for flowing rivers.

The use of the river water must be guided by rules or regulations. As the lepers have no other work except to keep their bodies, house and yards clean, I would suggest the following:

Every building has a box or barrel where all the refuse matter ought to be put and at night these barrels should be emptied into the river. In the course of the night all this dirt will be carried to the sea, so in the morning the river is clean again. All refuse cannot be carried by the running water, but the main

part has gone and all of it that can be burned should be destroyed in that way. No doubt, such dirt or refuse matter as human excrements, soiled and bandages &c will be carried away by the flow of the river overnight and will not infect the water which is to be used by the lepers the next day. In the daytime the river is for baths and other washings and no dirt or refuse should then be thrown into it.

The cleaner the island the more pleasant the aspect and the better the moral and conditions. Thus, the generally neglected lepers will have some congenial and easy occupation and in a short time will realize and begin to know the difference between cleanliness and dirt, which they in fact are not now able to distinguish. I do not favor the suggestion of building boats to carry the dirt down the river to the sea as the main thing is, to keep the island for ever clean and free from all dirt whatever. The boats would be also a source of contamination.

Wells would be of but little use, as he who knows the poor neglected lepers is convinced that they have no idea how to keep themselves and their surroundings clean without at the same-time making their premises dirty. The natural and continual flow of the river is an advantage that could not be replaced by any other artificial means and it is the most economical way to give all necessary cleanliness that brings comfort and health to the patient. Just suppose that the flow of the river would have but a force of 3 miles an hour, how easy could all refuse matter reach the sea over night and the next day we would have the clean riverwater for all our purposes and uses. Another thing, having such rivers, the costly building of canals &c would not be necessary.

Along the banks of river or rivers the houses for the

lepers must be built and also along the seashores.

Some patients will have to use seawater baths exclusively and so, as well along the rivers as along the seashores their houses must be erected. Behind these houses Vegetable gardens and fruit trees of all kinds can be cultivated. Rice and other grain will not be planted on the Island as generally the lepers are not strong enough for such work and I would advise against the use and importation to the island of other working men.

The less men and animals on the island the better. About the keeping of animals on such an Island I would give the following suggestions.

In the houses of the Employees as well as of lepers no animals of any description should be allowed at all, and the keeping of dogs, cats, monkeys or birds should be strictly forbidden. Cats and dogs are of no use on such an island as all the buildings will be erected in a way that will keep rats mice &c. off

Certain places will be set aside not far from the Kitchen, where ducks, chickens, pigs and other animals used for food will be confined.

Kitchens, storerooms and other administration buildings will be erected on the most convenient spots. About bathing-tubs and other domestic comforts for the Lepers such arrangements can be made just as circumstances require.

All buildings ~~will~~ to be erected on such an Island must be built in the plainest possible way, with no decorations whatever and with everything just suited for its special purpose and no more. They must be so built that we can reach every corner and keep every place clean with ease.

Chairs, tables, beds, dishes &c, should also be as plain

as possible, and everybody should be provided with such necessities all made on one pattern or style. No exceptions should be made either to the physicians or the patients for as soon as exceptions are allowed to one person, all rules lose their power.

In regard to the Doctors, Nurses and other help it will be of great importance to make it a rule, that every body is obliged to do his full duty. The existence of too many bosses is folly, there must be only one capable hand or chief.

In starting such a great and humane work it is really necessary to select the Doctors, nurses, and other help from among people of character who take a real interest in the relief of the suffering and who do not ~~ask~~ work only for the wages or salary given to them. They should be benevolent and good hearted people, who voluntarily and unquestioningly devote themselves to this work. It is preferable to employ only single people, if at all possible, people who will devote their time exclusively to the work designated for them.

No employee, doctor, nurse, or other help, should be allowed to take his wife or children along, for obvious reasons. Schools should be also erected, and also a good surgical, bacteriological and pharmaceutical outfit introduced.

About Religion I wish to say that my opinion is to avoid all troubles in this line. To teach honestly the existence of the Almighty, the absurdity and repugnance of sins and not very much more.

The head of all affairs on the island must be a Doctor, a man well experienced, strict in his orders and in their enforcement but of mild character.

Every employee must know his duty, and perform it, and the principal recommendation at the time of his application should

be his actual ability. Adventures are of no use at all.

The circulation of money should on such an Island be restricted as much as possible and the government should provide the inhabitants with everything just as conditions and circumstance require. With such restriction ~~#~~ good many troubles can be avoided. The patients must be treated with the utmost possible kindness, consistent with the regulations. No interference should be exercised with their individual freedom of action as long as it does not conflict with the physicians instructions. A good many causes exist for the separation of men and women as much as possible. All patients should be dressed and fed in the same way and all the outfit of kitchen, bedrooms &c uniform in kind and style.

Doctors and Nurses must treat their patients just as the medical Director orders, and they are not allowed to pursue a different method of treatment except it has been approved by the Medical Director and a Board of Medical Advisers. This point must be enforced by a special law, if not it may cause/ needless and dangerous controversies as well as a conflict of authority.

Every person employed either as Doctor or as nurse or in any other capacity whilst recognized as being an able man in his line or duty must follow strictly the treatment directed by his superior officer.

A board of Medical Advisers will be selected and orders and directions given out by this board must be carried out in the proper way and exactly as they indicate.

Employers inclining to quarrel and make trouble will be dismissed promptly. Such people are generally useless and frequently dangerous. All employees must be strong and healthy and not afraid of work.

The success of the Administration will depend very much ~~on~~

on the conditions of the island and the observance of its wholesome rules. Anyhow, having the right man in the right place as a medical Director, is the most important point. Whilst successful results can be realized on one island, it is my belief that better ones could be achieved on a group of 2 or 3 islands, close together. Men and women must be isolated and to effect a thorough isolation without being obliged to employ guards, it is necessary to separate them in a way that they cannot reach each other and the sea would be the best barrier.

If the islands are small the lepers who get well should have another place whereon to live until a knowledge of their complete cure will permit of their transfer elsewhere. But this is not so urgent as the principle of separation of the sexes, which is almost imperative, as our intention is to fight in every way, not only against the spreading and development of this dreadful disease but also to check entirely the possible existence of Lepra descendants. If the possibility of descendants is effectually guarded against we would fairly expect after 10 years work on our Island Sanatoria that there will be left but few sufferers, and the cured ones will enjoy their lives until the natural end.

It is a remarkable fact that the mortality among lepers has no higher percentage than among patients afflicted with other tropical diseases. Typhoid, Pneumonia, Smallpox, Cholera, Plague Dysentery and the many kinds of pernicious fevers and anaemia are almost unknown to the Lepers, and my opinion is that the quite lazy life which they live, prevents and protects them from such diseases.

The kind of material to be used for the buildings, depends entirely on the climate and other conditions of the Island, and it will be the duty of the Director, a well experience physician to take all possible advantages that the natural condition

and position of the island offers. One large island would be good enough for the lepers of any country except China, Siam, and India as these 3 countries together have about 500,000 lepers more or less.

It is urgent that some Government shall begin with this work at an early day. After it has produced excellent results other government will follow its landable example.

The conditions in Siam and China will some day give rise to a call for an International Congress for settling this important matter, and perhaps it may be precipitated by the execution of the current projects of advancing Civilization and business and railroad development.

Before starting such a work it will be necessary to have elected a Lepra Commission consisting of one Lepra Expert, one expert Architect with 2 good designers, 2 doctors with ~~two capable stewards—servants~~ and 3 special clerks that are excellent Typewriter and Stenographers together. All these gentlemen must be of excellent character, trustworthy, industrious, strong, healthy and sober.

(10)

The Commission counts 10 men together as it is advisable to have also one trustworthy Delegate Representative of the Government included. Servants are not necessary to take along.

As this work requires a skillful elaboration of all conditions, plans, circumstances &c, the commission must consist of real experts each of them in his particular line.

It is necessary that all the work ~~which~~ done on this island should be so conveniently arranged that for the future the utmost possible economy in every way could be exercised.

The men in the hot season should wear simply short pants without Jacket.

The women pants and jacket made of one piece, so that they may be continually exposed to the fresh air. In the cold or rainy season only heavier cloth should be necessary.

Their shoes should be made of only wooden soles, about ^{leather} one inch wide with a strip of soft ^{leather} in which to insert the foot.

Generally the lepers have all kinds of sores on their feet and a good many are not able to wear even this kind of soles.

With this I hope to have sufficiently explained my intentions and suggestion and declare, at the same time, myself to be prepared for any work in this line.

T R E A T M E N T

First of all baths are of great importance; I use cold or warm baths of fresh water, also seawater baths, and medicated baths, with Jodum, Acid Tannicum, Potassii Permang, Liq. Calcis Sulph. just as the condition of the patient requires.

As sudorificum, generally Jaborandi, ~~or~~ simply strong coffee or tea. Wounds: Chloride or Sulphate of Zinc, Peroridum Hydreg, Ichthyl Chrisarebinum, Arsenic, Acid Tannicum. Tr. Ferri Chlorid, Jodum, Ol. Gynecardiae odor. Zinci oxid. Cresot, Croton oil. Acid Salicyl Tr. Jedi; Sezojedol, Sudu, Zinci, and Hydrargyri. Potassii Permang Strychnine; Tar &c; Dressing with plain absorbent cotton; sometimes with Xeroform powder, but never Iodoform. It is necessary in the treatment of wounds to make some combination of the above mentioned drugs especially in the use of Ointments; for which purpose I generally prefer Lanoline Tar or glycerin. For the massage and friction of anaesthetic skin- Croton Oil, Strchninae Sulph. Chaulmoogra oil, in combination with Ol. Oliv, and sometimes pure Mucuna Pruriens. The oedemata can be well reduced by leeches, and I strongly recommend the use of them to a large extent; but great care must be taken how and where to apply them. Internally Liq. Pot. Arsenitis, or arsenic pills in combination with Strychnine and Ichthyl; Sudu Salicyl, Ol. Jecoris aselli, Guagacol, Cresot and sometimes airol seem to produce more good effects than any other drug. I am well acquainted with the use of all the other drugs, as oils, ointments and Liquids used externally or internally but finally came to the conclusion to keep on the above mentioned treatment.

Care must be taken that the wounds heal slowly, as a quick closing of ulcers &c produces generally again the appearance of nodula as well as oedemata.

The Patients must expose themselves as much as possible

to the air and be dressed only as much as will cover the body.

It will be necessary to adopt in the beginning of the treatment exclusively my method and nobody should be allowed to try any other treatment on the patients.

It is necessary that every doctor shall get well acquainted with this method of treatment if he attempts to treat lepers. It is also of great advantage to teach the improved Lepers the treatment of wounds and bandaging, as they will thus by helping the doctor save a good deal of work. We must remember that no nation or race can be regarded as immune, and apart from all theories it is a fact that for every-body infection is dangerous.

Hereditary acquired Leprosy counts no more than about 1/8 of the Lepers, all the rest is a subjectively contracted disease. In the lepra village Fat Fung Yun are 982 Lepers and of these there are only 106 cases of hereditary origin. A hereditary predisposition does not exist, as it is a clear fact that to such an Infection a hereditary disposition is an empty theory and nonsense. In spite of what so many Authors are writing about it, it is true that ~~whilst~~ Predisposition has a good deal to do with every kind of contagium or Infection but in this disease a hereditary predisposition is excluded.

I incline strongly to a belief in a kind of "predisposition" where the skin and system are more or less susceptible or more sensible to surrounding infectious matter.

It is necessary that many other drugs not mentioned here will have to be included in the treatment of leper patients but at the outset we depend on medicines of proved curative properties.

The strength and applications of the various kind of Drugs and remedies vary according to the symptoms and conditions present, and so an exact curative plan must be introduced and

taught ad personam by practical experience.

At first our duty is to ~~immediately~~ isolate the lepers, then to stop the development of the disease by healing up of all sores, ulcers and other wounds, then to reduce all nodula, maculas and oedemata, and then to relieve the patient of all pains and at the end to commence with an effective cure to clean out the system as far as possible.

The average time of a successful treatment is at least 1 year, having everything at hand and under favorable conditions. Even having succeeded in a good many cases a positive and radical cure should not be spoken of. What is of more importance in regard to our plans is the extermination of this spreading disease. When starting on that line we should try to avoid and preclude the infection of others and the best way to do so lies in the concentration of all lepers on a separate island, where every effort will not alone be made to relieve them of all suffering and to restore their health, but to stop also the possibility of further generations of lepers. The use of such an island should be given to them for their lifetime and no returning home should be allowed. To deprive such people of the right of marriage or of sexual connection is nothing but an insignificant restriction.

Taking into consideration the great consequences of marriage and the costly efforts of isolation a restriction in this way is in comparison almost nothing. With such an isolating plan every year the laws become more strictly enforced and in the course of but 10 years there will be but few uncur'd cases left on the Lepra island; and there also by prohibiting marriage, after 10 years more the Lepra islands will be almost empty of inhabitants.

The main work will be in the course of the first 5 years; and later on the survivors and other improved cases will get used to attending to themselves, to helping each other and to do a good

deal of other work that in the beginning will have to be done by our employed assistants.

As I have been working on the treatment of leprosy for many years, with deep interest and considerable patience, I have acquired a large experience in the various stages of the disease, and for the sake of humanity, I am prepared at any moment to accept the commission ~~eq~~ to work out and finish this project in the most practical and economical way in the Hawaiian Islands, Philipine Islands, India, Japan, China, Siam or any other place.

Without the aid of a Government I had to abandon entirely this expensive but important work for ever.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT

PATIENT No.1. Sun Tsz Lung, born in Kowloon 27 years ago, married 9 years ago, but on account of his disease separated from his wife and 3 years ago married a leperwoman.

First wife and her son show no signs of infection. Second wife has no children.

Mother still living perfectly healthy, father died of consumption.

At the age of 17 years, anaesthesia of the skin of right leg, one year later paralyticlike condition of this leg; 3 months later whitish macula on both cheeks up to the eyes. After 2 years face, fingers, ears, nose and left leg oedematous development. All over the back and chest blueblack maculae with elevation of the skin. Bottom of left foot (sole) suppurating corns. Both lower extremities and Elbows covered with wounds, continually discharging a watery yellowish matter. Growing of the nails of the toes (right foot) stopped. ^{First} best sign for L. mutilans.

He has been living in the lepravillage for 6 years. My treatment has been pursued for 3 months and 28 days.

Present Condition:— Paralysis of left leg and anaesthesia of the skin fairly relieved by massage Etc. Suppurating corns, and all wounds healed up. Slight oedema of the ears still existing. Oedema of face, fingers and left leg disappeared entirely. Patient otherwise in good health.

PATIENT No. 2 Taw (Chau) Hay born in Ko You 23 years old, single. At the age of 15 years there commenced on his left arm anaesthesia of the skin with reddish maculae without elevation ~~of~~ of the skin 4 years later nodular oedema of face and ears (Feline aspect) 2 years later left arm and both feet suppurating all over. Paralitic-like walk of both legs. Rheumatic pains.

Father died of a large Abscess on the neck. Mother healthy and still alive.

Patient has been living in the Lepravillage for 3 years. My treatment, 3 months 28 days.

Present Condition:- Paralysis and Anaesthesia disappeared almost entirely by massage treatment &c. All wounds healed up, Nodular oedema of face and ears relieved, leaving but a slight elevation of the skin. Patient otherwise in good health.

PATIENT No. 53. Lee Tsang born in Canton 27 years ago, single. At the age of 15 copper colored spots on both cheeks; 2 years later Anaesthesia of the skin almost all over the body; 2 years after that nodular oedema on entire face, ears and arms, leonine aspect. 1 year afterwards a reddish skin eruption, (Exanthesis rubra) all over the body with itch and rheumatic pain; 3 years later extensive ulceration involving the entire surface of legs and feet, daily discharging 6-8oz of thin acid matter almost destroying all the skin there, loss of 7 nails of the toes and suppurating corns, just beginning to lose the phalanges. Complete Aphasia; and not able to stand or walk. This patient I received in a precarious condition and he was one of the worst cases in the lepravillage.

His father died of a sore foot, caused by a fall, and his mother is still living and healthy.

He has been living in the lepravillage for 10 years.
My treatment 3 months, 28 days.

Present Condition:- Exanthesis, Anaesthesia, Rheumatic pain and all oedemata disappeared, suppurating corns and all the wounds show a healthy Cicatrization. On the legs 2 spots keeping still open, as it is not advisable to close the skin all over too quick. It will take at least 2 months more before healing up all openings. Aphasia shows but little improvement, but patient is able to walk. Patient is now in good health and able to walk around without any aid.

PATIENT No. 4 Sieng Young 16 years old, single, born at Tsang Ging. At the age of 11 years perfectly black macula with anaesthesia on the face, arms, body and legs.

Mouth, Nostrils and Conjunctiva inflamed and perfectly red. Eyes not able to keep open. Ears beginning to swell. Nails of the toes stopped growing. Alarming condition, as such cases infect all mucous membranes and destroy the body very quickly, giving but little chance to fight successfully the arising symptoms as all affected parts are continually in an inflammatory condition.

Mother died of fever, father blind for 16 years.

He was living with his relatives when attacked.

Present Condition:- Anaesthesia and black macula somewhat better. Inflammation of the mucous membranes fairly reduced. Eyes easily kept open. Swelling of the ears slowly disappearing. Patient otherwise in good health.

PATIENT No. 5 Fing Si Moy second wife of San Tszi Lung, 20 years old born in Pung Yun. 4 years ago appeared all over the knees and upper right leg copper red spots growing into a deep ulcerating state; after 3 years darkbrownish nodular growths of the size of a dime covered the whole face and ears. 5 months ago the right ankle was covered with another opening penetrating deeply to the bones. All the openings had an unusual foetid sticky discharge and were spreading rapidly. No anaesthesia. Right elbow and arm showed an inflammatory condition with suppurating wounds like those beginning in the right leg. Suppurating corn on left sole. Parents no sign of leprosy, and still living. Patients has been staying in the lepravillage for the past 4 years.

My treatment, 2 months, 10 days.

Present condition:- Almost all nodular growths disappeared leaving very distinct deepseated scars on face and ears, with healthy cicatrization. Health otherwise good. Of all ulcers and other openings, Oedema of hands and feet but little left.

PATIENT No. 6 Kwang Hao, 25 years old, born in Ping Yun, wife of Cheong Fat. At the age of 16 years red spots with suppurating corns on hands and feet; lost 3 toes; feet very much swollen with continual discharges of sticky pus mixed with blood; can hardly walk very weak; body clean without macula and on the face almost invisible light red macula. No expression of a Lepra patient. Contraction of fingers and toes far gone. This kind of leprosy named L.Mutilans very seldom affects face or body in any way.

Parents healthy. Patient has no children.

Treatment 41 days.

Present Condition:- All wounds are closed and the loss of other toes or fingers stopped; swelling of feet disappeared entirely; no anaesthesia. Macula on the face slight. Patient improving in health.

PATIENT No. 7 Cheong Fat, 47 years ago born in Sen On. At the age of 25 years whilst a laborer in Queensland anaesthesia of the skin on lower extremities and feet; intense Rheumatic pains all over body and limbs; 3 years later feet covered with ulcers, healing somewhat by use of hot bath. After a few months arms covered with ulcers and at the age of 40 years all mucous membranes inflamed. Conjunctivitis, swelling of the ears and large red spots on the face, fingers beginning to lose phalanges. In this state he left Queensland and reached the Lepra Village living there for the past 7 years.

Parents clean. Treatment 41 days.

Present Condition:- All spots and wounds healed up, face and ears normal. Conjunctivitis somewhat improving. No anaesthesia, loss of phalanges stopped. Patient improving.

PATIENT No.8 Tsat Shing, 28 years ago born in Man Jaw district. Manchurian descendant, single. An active soldier since his 16th year; 2 years ago anaesthesia on legs and feet, with a few ulcers, skin without macula but lustering, face shows high elevated separated nodula of dark brown color with a fatty infiltration, expression of face leonine, ears swollen, enlargement of glands all over.

Mucous membranes slightly inflamed. Patient weak. Had never lived in the Lepra Village. Parents healthy.

Treatment 35 days.

Present Condition:- Wounds on the legs healed up. Anaesthesia slowly disappearing, nodula on the face but little improving yet. Less oedema of the ears and enlargement of glands much reduced. Patient's strength fairly good. Otherwise in good health.

PATIENT No.9 Hing Ten born 37 years ago in Tungon, Single.
2 years ago anaesthesia of the skin on both feet and legs; After
1 year dry black spots all over the body; face covered with copper
blue nodula, with some fatty infiltration; No swellings, Patient
weak. Parent healthy.

Treatment 31 days. Patient never lived in the Lepra Village.

Present Condition:- Anaesthesia of the skin improving, Nodula
somewhat reduced. Dry black macula on body slowly getting smaller
and light. Patient improving slowly but surely. Otherwise in good
health.

PATIENT No.10 Lyoung Lieng born 28 years ago, Namhoy, Single.
8 years ago black dry anaesthesia spots all over the body; after
2 years nodula, darkblue on face and ears, with oedema. Toes and
fingers covered with ulcers and beginning to lose phalanges, ~~atro-~~
phia of the toes, suppurating corns; Pain in the muscles and bones;
face express^{ion} leonine. Parents healthy. Treatment 28 days. Patient
was not living in the Lepra Village before, but is now there as
are all the others.

Present Condition:- Ulcers and suppurating corns healed up,
nodula and anaesthesia spots slowly diminishing. Loss of Phalanges
stopped. Contraction of the hand still the same. Where nodula
disappear, deep seated spots are left. Patient improving in health

PATIENT No.11 Li Ghee 34 years ago born in Sang Wai. Single.

After living 10 years in Singapore red spots appeared on the face and body with swelling of face and ears. After staying in Singapore in the Java Hospital without any treatment in the course of 3 months all swelling went down ~~small~~ ^{but} spots appeared all over the body again. The spots are white surrounded by red circles about the size of a dollar. Anaesthesia and lustering skin all over the body. Skin has a dark and dry appearance. Small ulcers on the feet Mucous membranes inflamed. Parents clean.

Treatment 38 days.

Present Condition:- Ulcers healed up, the white red spots getting dark. Mucous membranes still inflamed. Patient very slow in improving.

PATIENT No.12 Lao Yew born 31 years ago in Canton, 1 year ago red spots appeared on left cheek, shortly after that feet and hands and all the body covered with high elevated but also deep seated nodula of red blue color. Condition of toes and fingers indicate development of L.Mutilans. Ears inflamed and swollen. Mucous membranes somewhat excited. Parents clean. Treatment 3 months. Discharged and entered as Cook in the Lepra Village.

Present Condition:- All nodula disappeared but left, distinctly, signs where the nodula were. Inflammation of mucous membranes gone; ears as well as toes and fingers normal. Patient able for hard work. In good health.

PATIENT No.13 Kong Kiet, born 46 years ago in Pung Yun, single, At the age of 27 years anaesthesia of skin on both feet and arms. red circular spots all over the body suppurating corns on hands and feet, Intensive Rheumatic pain, and after 10 years contraction of hands and toes ~~muscular~~^{relax} atrophy, paralytic walk. Most of his phalanges he lost while trying to walk. Spots changing now to dark dry skin. Patient very neglected and helpless. Parents died 30 years ^{ago}, were not lepers. He has lived in Lepratown for 17 years.

Present Condition:- Wounds beginning to heal up nicely. Other condition unchanged as he came under treatment only 8 days ago. Health somewhat improving.

PATIENT No.14 Tzi Sieng Kwong Sy Province, born 25 years ago.

8 months ago patient ate with 3 other fellows a kind of snake about 3 feet long and 1 1/2 inch thick. Two of them died in the course of one week, about the third man nothing ^{is} known what happened.

This kind of snake is regarded as a common meal in the interior of his Province and it is doubtful whether it was caused by the snake or something else. Very likely it seems that to catch the snake some poison was posted.

Soon after this meal headache and fever started and in a few weeks on various parts of the body appeared deeply in the flesh, penetrating sores. In such condition I received the patient.

Abdomen Chest Face and hands show 17 sores.

He is not leprous but I took him as an extraordinary case. Treatment 3 weeks. Patient improving rapidly. Recovery in about 2 weeks.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. the 2nd

U. S. Consul.

P.S. Tho' Dr. Lefagi sickness and absence in
Hongkong, this report was delayed, awaiting
his final corrections.

Con. 1
No. 228.

NOTED [COPIED.]

Chief Clerk.

9/11 or 9/12

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept. 4th, 1902.

Mr. Robert L. Bellader

To the Department of State.

Dr. Francis
A. D. Bellader

Subject:

Louisiana Purchase Exposition,

Abstract of Contents.

Arrival of Commissioner-General
Barrett, etc. etc. etc.

No. 228

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 4th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that the Hon. John Barrett, U. S. Commissioner General to Asia, Australia and the Philippines arrived here on Monday, September 1. 1902, accompanied by his private secretary Mr. Theodore Hardee, and remained here for three days. Having been apprised, several days previously, of his movements I arranged with H. E. Te Sou, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, and the other high officials for a series of conferences respecting South China's share in the forthcoming Exposition at St Louis.

Mr. Barrett's headquarters were at this Consulate, where he received the return calls of the native officials.

H. E. Te Sou informed Mr. Barrett that I had corresponded with H. E. and had had a number of conferences with him respecting the object and scope of the St Louis Exposition. He assured Mr. Barrett that he would take the necessary steps to secure the most comprehensive collection of exhibits ever prepared in this portion of China and he felt satisfied that it would be in every way worthy of the Empire and of the great American nation for whom he and the people of China have the most profound admiration, sincere friendship and grateful appreciation. He promised his active

co-operation with the other Viceroys of the Empire in promoting such a comprehensive representation ^{on} of China's industrial and other resources as will extend and strengthen commercial relations between this Empire and the United States of America. In conclusion he said that he will shortly issue a proclamation directing the merchants, manufacturers and all other inhabitants of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to begin immediate preparations for collecting and sending to St Louis the largest and best exhibit possible.

On Tuesday, September 2. 1902, H. E. Té Sou returned Commissioner Barrett's official call, and during his visit at the Consulate repeated and emphasized his assurances of the previous day.

On Tuesday, September 2. and Wednesday September 3. Commissioner Barrett held several conferences with the Hon. Frank A. Morgan, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs at Canton and received his assurances of the hearty support of the Customs' Department.

During his stay Commissioner Barrett participated in several tiffins, dinners, etc. given in his honor at the official Yamens and at this Consulate.

I have held quite a number of conferences with the Guild of Commerce, Silk and other Guilds and trade and other associations and can safely say that I will be able to ship from my Consular Jurisdiction the largest, the most comprehensive, and the most valuable collection of exhibits ever sent from China to any foreign exhibition - and Commissioner Barrett left here thoroughly assured and satisfied of that fact.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Charles H. Wade.

U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

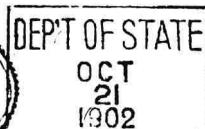
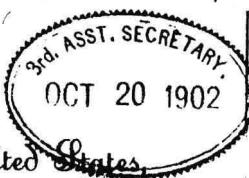
No. 239.

Consulate of the United States.

Canton, China, Sept 4th, 1902.

Mr. Robertall, of London,

To the Department of State.

Ack
and
File.

Subject:

Ack^{try} from
Oct 23/02

American Canton-Hankow Railway.

Abstract of Contents.

The work commenced on Sept 3. 1902,
and first stake driven by Mr. Wall's E.
Gray, &c. &c.

No. 229

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 4th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that work has been begun at the Canton terminal of the (American) Canton-Hankow Railway, the first stake having been driven on Wednesday September 3. 1902, by Willis E. Gray, Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager, at Fa Ti for the line between Canton and Fatshan. On that afternoon I cabled to the Department as follows, duplicating my despatch to Minister Conger, at Peking:-

Secstate, Washington,

Work formally commenced today

American Canton Hankow Railway General Manager Gray driving first stake presence distinguished assemblage Chinese officials and Americans. Viceroy all high officials strongly favor railway greatest most profitable enterprise in China controlling vast mining properties and opening interior country world's commerce.

McWade.

The occasion was of international importance because this railway will open up to our own people as well as to foreigners generally not alone the interior of the country but almost every sea

and river port that has hitherto been closed to foreign trade. The officials well aware of that fact were present in large numbers, every department of the Imperial, Vice-regal, Provincial and city government as well as the institutions of learning being represented.

ed.

Work on the railroad will be prosecuted vigorously and as the trunk and branch lines gradually near completion work will simultaneously be begun on the coal, silver, lead, copper, antimony and other mines controlled by the American China Development Company, whose concessions are the most comprehensive and valuable ever granted in the Empire of China.

Too much praise cannot be given to Willis E. Gray, the Engineer-in Chief of the American Company for his energy, tact and resourceful ability. Since his arrival here from Shanghai, on Friday August 29. 1902, a little over one week ago, he has paid official visits to the Viceroy, Governor, Tartar General, Prefect, Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, the Hoppo, the Kwong Hip, and all of the District Magistrates and received their return calls. He has also been entertained repeatedly by them and by the Five O'clock Club, of China, an influential organization composed of the leading literati and high officials of the Two Kwangs. They are all anxious to assist him in every way within their power. And they have given him the most convincing assurances in that direction. Through their cordial assistance and his own persistent efforts he has already succeeded in obtaining a considerable portion of the right of way, thus achieving in a remarkably short space of time a result that was anticipated by all foreigners versed in Chinese habits and customs to occupy several years. He has made a deep and favorable impression on all of the officials and, indeed on the people as well,

and to him alone the wonderful success of this most profitable American-Chinese enterprise will be mainly due, so far the construction and development, etc. are concerned.

H. E. Te Sou, the new Viceroy, is now preparing a Proclamation commanding the American China Development Company, its work, and its representative here (Willis E. Gray) and exhorting both the officials and the people generally to assist and uphold the enterprise cordially, energetically, and persistently.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant



U. S. Consul.

Nov 11
No. 2801.

CONSULAR BUREAU:



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Sept 5th, 1902.

Mr. Robert C. Colle Wade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Arch Wm Brown
Oct 20 1902
FCN

Standard Oil Co of N.Y.

Abstract of Contents.

The infringement of trademarks,

Vol. I

Vol. II

Vol. III

No. 230

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 5th, 1902.

Honorable

David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that in consequence of complaints made to me by representatives of the Standard Oil Company of New York, concerning alleged infringements of their trade mark, etc. I instituted a careful examination and as its result begun suits before H. H. Poy, the Nam Hoi against twelve shops, three of which were in Canton, six in the Sun Tak, and three in the HeungShan districts, having previously corresponded with H. E. Te Sou, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, H. E. Kung Hsin Chan, the Prefect, and H. H. Poy, and also held conferences with them on the matter.

On Tuesday August 19. 1902, the Canton cases were tried and I represented the Standard Oil Company in ~~them~~ as in the other cases. Owing to the ingenious defence set up by the delinquents the further trial of their cases was postponed until Monday August 25. 1902, the result of which was that the defendants were fined \$300 each (the fines to be devoted to charitable objects), sentenced to be imprisoned until their fines were paid, and their property ordered to be confiscated until they had signed and affixed their thumb marks to a document binding them, under penalty of fine, imprisonment and the permanent confiscation of their real, personal and

other property, to an agreement never hereafter to infringe on the trade marks of the Standard Oil Company. I cabled the facts to the Department, as follows, duplicating my cablegram to Minister Conger at Peking:-

Secstate Washington,

I won three cases infringement Standard Oil today defendants fined imprisoned. Proclamation issued forbidding infringement trademarks penalty fine imprisonment confiscation property.

McWade.

Two days previously the six defendants from Shun Tak acknowledged their guilt and pleaded for clemency. After consideration the following document was prepared and placed before them for signature:-

We, the undersigned Chinese Merchants of Chan Chune, Shun Tak District, in the Empire of China, doing Kerosine Oil business, by our signatures and seals hereto attached, We severally and collectively do solemnly swear that we will abide by and make every endeavor in our power to fulfil the following conditions, said agreement or contract to continue in force for the space of ten (10) years from this date, August 23, 1902.

We bind ourselves jointly in the sum of \$5000 five thousand Dollars, or severally in the sum of \$1000 One thousand Dollars that in the event of one or any of us selling any brand of Kerosine Oil (other than that originally sold by the Standard Oil Company) in Comet tins, or in any way placing or having placed, or buying from others Oil which has been placed in Comet tins; that we will

forfeit the said \$5000 five thousand Dollars or \$1000 one thousand Dollars each, said forfeit to be paid to the U. S. Consul at Canton and to be distributed in charity, as he thinks best.

That we will use all of our influence to keep others from selling or purchasing Oil which is not Comet Oil, and particularly from selling Oil in Comet tins that is not the Standard Oil Company's product. When others attempt to offer for sale fraudulent Oil under the name and pretence of Comet, we will immediately notify the American Consul at Canton and the Standard Oil Company's representative.

If at any time it comes to our knowledge that any one of us is, or any other person or persons are selling fraudulent Oil in Comet tins as Comet Oil, we will immediately report same to the U. S. Consul at Canton or the Standard Oil Company at HongKong, and will assist in obtaining evidence whereby the perpetrators of said fraud may be brought to justice and punished. If we fail to do so, we hereby agree to forfeit \$5000 five thousand Dollars jointly or \$1000 one thousand Dollars each severally, said money to be paid by us to the U. S. Consul at Canton for charitable purposes.

~~As will be noted~~ The six defendants all signed and sealed the above agreement.

On September 4. 1902, the three defendants in the Heung Shan district were also tried. They pursued the same course adopted by the Shun Tak Merchants, and as I felt that severity would possibly make them and their fellow merchants hostile to the Standard Oil Company and its products I agreed to their release on the condition that they would sign and seal a document similar in every

way to that of the Shun Tak defendants. I also compelled the defendants to sign a guarantee, - each for the others - so that a failure on their part to report any infringement of their co-defendants or others in their district would render them liable to fine, imprisonment, and confiscation of all their property.

I cabled to the Department the result, as follows:-

Secstate Washington

Won three cases today Heung Shan
district infringement Standard Oil trademarks.

McWade.

Mr. W. B. Walker, the representative of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Wong its Compradore, while thanking me today for my services and their successful result informed me that the loss to the Standard Oil Company by the forgeries and infringements amounted to upwards of \$6000 per day, Mr. Walker adding that my decisive action whilst saving in its entirety the Kerosine Oil trade of South China for the American firm had also gained the good will of all the members of the Kerosine Oil guild in Canton and elsewhere.

Proclamations are being issued by the Viceroy at my instance throughout the Two Kwangs, forbidding any infringement whatever of the Standard Oil Company's trademarks, declaring that all parties hereafter found guilty of such infringement or infringements will be punished with the utmost severity, and their property confiscated.

The Standard Oil Company does an ^{by large} extreme business through

out my Consular Jurisdiction and would I am sure increase its volume materially, if branch offices, godowns etc! were established at Canton and its immediate vicinity. Some of its Russian and other competitors have their godowns and tanks at Fa Ti and Honam and are thus able to encroach successfully on a territory which ought to be occupied chiefly by the American Company.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert M. Wade

U. S. Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

No. 231

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, September 9th, 1902

W. M. McNaughan



Honorable David J. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Mr. Robert M. McWade, Consul for the United States in Canton, sailed from Canton, on September 8, 1902, on leave of absence for America.

I have this day taken over charge of the Consulate, during the temporary absence of Consul McWade from his post.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

M. M. McNaughan

U. S. Vice Consul.

Nov. 18 1902.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 18th, 1902.

Mr. C. H. C. Langhorne

To the Department of State.

Subject:

The Viceregency of Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Governor of Kwangtung Tak San, took
over the seals of office of Viceroy of the
Kwo-Kwang from H. E. Koo-ellu on Sept
21st 1902.

No. 232

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct. 1st, 1902

Honorable

David S. Heill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on September 21st, 1902, His Excellency Tak Sin, Governor of Kwangtung, took over the seals of office of Viceroy of the Sino-Kwang, from He. E. Tao Wen, who has received permission from the Emperor to retire on account of ill. health.

On September 26th I made an official call upon the new Viceroy.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
T. M. Daugherty
U. S. Vice Consul
In Charge.

No. 246.

CONSULAR BUREAU 10/6

A circular library stamp. The outer ring contains the text "3rd. ASSISTANT SECRETARY". The center of the stamp contains the date "NOV 18 1902".

Die

Consulate of the United States,

London, Charing Cross, October 8th, 1902.

Mr. C. H. C. Laughren

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Answers to Trade inquiries.

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosing replies & a copy of printed report.

Forwarded 11/19/02

No. 233

233

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 6th

1902

Honorable

David S. Hill.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, my despatches to the Commercial Oriental Expedition Co., Mr. Laoenhai, Esq., Managing Editor, The New York Times, and H. J. Johnston, Esq., The Engineering and Mining Journal, &c., and to ask you to forward said despatches, through the usual channel.

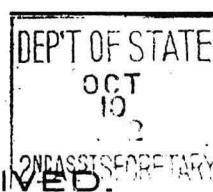
I am, Sir,

Very Obedient Servt

M. M. Laughone

U. S. Vice Consul

In Charge.



CONSULAR BUREAU

Give to press. /
Confirm - a.a.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM RECEIVED

REGD. NO. 16045 H. FD. 15 Govt
1002

Received 5:55 a.m.

From Canton

CHIEF CHIEF OF STATE

October 10th, 1902.

RECEIVED
Sep Stat

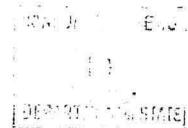
Received 5:55 a.m. M.

Washington

Taksou assumed viceroyalty twekwongs 21 September Taomu exviceroy died
this morning.

Langhorne (21.)

W. P. R. &
C. L. C. Oct 11/02



No. 284.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



Consulate of the United States,
Canton, China, October 6th, 1902.

Mr. H. H. Laughlin.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Governor of Kwangtung,
and Hoppo,

Abstract of Contents.

Lee Hing Yee, new governor took his seal
of office on Sept 21. 02.

Sheung Yau, new Hoppo took his seal
of office on Sept 27. 02.

No. 234

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, October 6th, 1902

Honorable

David J. Hill

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on September 21st, 1902, Li Hing Chin took over the seals of office as Governor of Kwangtung from H. C. Tak Fan, promoted to Viceroy of the Two Kuangs.

On September 29th (Sheang) Fan also took the seals of office as Heppo (Superintendent of Customs), vice H. C. Chwang, transferred.

I am, Sir,

Obedient servant

M. M. Laughlin

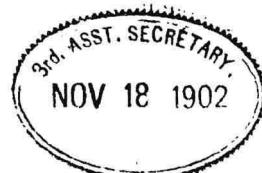
U. S. Vice Consul

In Charge.

10/14 or 12 P.M.

No. 285.

CONSULAR BUREAU



Consulate of the United States,

Shanghai, China, Oct 10th, 1902

Mr. C. L. Laughorn

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Leave of absence of 60 days.

To
Answered
Dec 2, 1902.

Abstract of Contents.

C. L. Laughorn's application for 60 days
leave to visit U.S.

No. 235.

Consulate of the United States,

Canton, China, Oct 10th, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to apply for sixty days leave of absence to visit the United States, to take effect after General McClellan's return to his post in Canton.

The object of my application for leave of absence is for the purpose of attending to some important business matters at home, as well as for a change of climate which would greatly benefit my health.

Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servt
T. M. Daugherty
U. S. Vice-Consul,
In charge.

Recommended

John Goodwin

Consul USA

Shanghai Oct 14/02

CONSULAR BUREAU.
AMERICAN
CONSULATE



No. 256.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

October 16th 1902.
Re. 8.

Mr. Col. Col. Laughren,

To the Department of State

Subject: Oct 16th 1902
Re. 8.

Conditions in Kwangtung & Kwangsi;

Abstract of Contents.

Enclosed copy of despatch to Hon. E. H.
Rauner & printed translation of despatch
sent, 1901, 1902, 1903.



No. 236.

Consulate of the United States, at Canton, China.

October 16th 1892

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of my despatch No. 195 to the Hon. Edwin M. Conger, U. S. Minister at Peking, in re the conditions in the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang Si, through continued drought.

Yours, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
M. M. Langford
U. S. Vice-Consul,
In Charge.

Enclosure:

4.195.

October 2

Am. Envoy & Cons.,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a circular issued by the officers for Charitable Hospital, the largest Chinese charitable institution of this province, translated for soliciting contributions from foreigners, to purchase rice to be supplied to the Chinese at the lowest rates. There is at present much suffering among the poor classes caused by the dearth of the rice and other crops by drought and flood. The rice crop of the rice crop has been destroyed by drought and in the rich valleys of the Hant and West rivers most crops were ruined by an unprecedented flood.

It is authoritatively stated that over \$100,000 have been authorized by officials and rich merchants to this fund. This large contribution seems to be more as a measure of protection against the ^{riots}

2.

districts and provinces than for the sake of abridging, as the officials appreciate that they are furnished with the force at their disposal to suppress non-compliance that would become general.

Reports have reached here from Yen Lung, Hsi Hsien, Sanhsien and several other districts in and around Chungking and Kweiyang; that rice is fast running scarce, price. The many districts the crops have indeed and died. If the dry weather continues much longer the rice crop on high ground will be a complete loss. About a week ago the gentry belonging to the different benevolent institutions (Shin Wang) gathered assembled at the temple of the God of Mercy to pray for rain. They were followed immediately afterwards by the Magistrates and other officials. H.C. the Mayor also went to the temple of the Goddess of Heaven and worshipped for rain. After officials had begged the gods to have compassion but without success, they ordered all parties to abstain from lighting lamps in order that the afflicted districts might be spared.

3.

afforded. Food and a proclamation was issued to that effect, and, for three days no food was sold.

The country is now more droughty and Kowloon is suffering terribly. During the last few days an eye witness passed through the rice growing section of these districts and said the condition of the country is appalling. Thousands of acres of rice are already completely bumed up, and the remaining acres, the farmers are making heroic efforts to save. Water from the rivers and from small streams is being pumped up into the fields. Wells are being worked day and night. The wells are giving out one by one and if the drought continues many days more only the fields along the banks of the rivers can be saved. Rice has already advanced in price to 14 or 15 Catties for a Dollar Mex. The struggle to save the crop as a part of it is truly pitiable. The first crop of the year having nearly failed, the failure of this crop means the severest hardship.

The principal subject of conversation among the officials, literati, scholars, and students in Canton is the famine, which almost everyone is looking for.

Mostly connected with the famine is the disturbed state of the country which is expected to follow.

Reports from all directions agree as to the mortified condition which cause measures to the wealthy and law abiding areas. In a letter from Rev. Jacob Speicher of Kit Fung in Tsimshau district, he says that "The whole district of Kit Fung is passing into bad condition and much highway robbery is going on."

P. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian mission of Canton, told me that in the Fo Yuen district 2/3rds of the first and 4/5th of the second rice crop have been ruined, and that the ruffians and discontented natives had attacked the rice ships and carried away all of the grain.

Robberies are of daily occurrence here, mostly they plunder passage boats and ships,

hope, but now more temples are not spared, and things in general are going from bad to worse.

In the large and country side district of Shan Tse, through the faults of the military corps and the heavy taxes, many of the poorer classes were driven to robbery as a living. The latest report is that the conditions of things in that district are very unsatisfactory - people are kidnapped and held for ransom. Several rich men and children of good families have been kidnapped and were only released after large sums had been paid. Travel is unsafe and few men of wealth venture far from home. Those who can afford it employ a guard of soldiers about their houses. This, however, is not a very great protection as the soldiers are equal to the highest bidder. The officials do nothing and can do nothing attending to improve this very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The robbers are doing as they please and no one interferes with them.

War! was begun by the American China

Development

6.

At the present Congress on the Canton and Amoy Railroads a fifth road is expected to you by some mistake. Being an amateur engineer most of the beginning work was engaged in successfully under the Imperial Chinese Railway commission by me facilitated by the Chinese government. Some fifty Chinese soldiers are detailed to accompany the engineers while in the field. These so called soldiers are nothing more than untrained and unclassified mobis wearing a uniform jacket and ignorant of the use of the obsolete arms which they carry. If trouble should arise and their services be required they would be of but little if any protection.

The presence of foreign gunboats in the harbour has a very strong influence over the Chinese. There has been no American gunboat in Canton since January last, when the "Concord" left for Hongkong to undergo some repairs. She was expected back in October, but owing to the outbreak of Cholera her did not return.

7.

The presence of such prominent members as the 'Attorney' or 'Colonial' here would have a good effect and give much political capital to the American China Development Co. The influence would be felt among the laboring classes that will be employed in the construction of the Harbour and among whom are many of the rougher elements, who at times, defy the local authorities.

As I have stated before, there is at present no measures proposed by in foreign circles, but in a few months time when the famine begins to find, robbery and pillaging will increase. Should the author get beyond the local control that the local authorities exercise, the commercial interests will suffer severely, and in the meantime that will follow one cannot foretell what may arise.

In view of the foregoing, I respectfully suggest that if considered advisable a gunboat be ordered to Canton to remain until the present outlook is improved.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant

John C. Bowring in charge.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST
OPENED BY
THE KUANG JEN CHARITABLE HOSPITAL
TO ENABLE
THE CHEAP SALE OF RICE.



The Province of Kuangtung is of small extent but it is very populous, so that even in years of plenty the rice produced is not sufficient to feed half the population. The past spring and summer having been unseasonable, the first crop of rice was spoiled and only a small quantity was imported from outside. The market price rose therefore day by day and as a result all commodities became dearer. The poor classes are doubly distressed and it has long been contemplated to call on their assistance; but there was unfortunately difficulty in raising the necessary funds. It was hoped that the first crop having failed, the autumn harvest would be good; but the autumn has been phenomenally dry and, if no rain falls during the present month, the last crop will also be ruined. The price is consequently continually rising and the people are becoming disturbed: it is the same everywhere in Kuangtung. Matters are worst in the villages and, unless energetic measures are taken to assist them, the consequences will be serious and it is impossible to foretell the exact result. A meeting was therefore called some short time ago and continued from day to day for the purpose of considering the question of the cheap sale of rice, in order to help the people in the immediate vicinity of Canton and even those in the more distant country districts. These deliberations were not completed when His Honour, Mr. Kung, the Prefect of Kuangtung, summoned the representatives of the various charitable institutions and members of the gentry to a conference at Yamen. The meeting was accordingly held and it was decided to undertake the cheap sale of rice. Taels 100,000 were already been advanced by the Superintendent of the Hospital as a first subscription. Our action received the approval of H. E. the Prefect who informed us that he would allow us to borrow Taels 60,000 from the Government to assist in the work in hand and he also wrote to us that the Grain Treasurer had sanctioned a loan to us of Taels 20,000 making the total subscriptions to date Taels 180,000. We propose to devote this sum to the purchase of rice and its cheap sale to the people, and the officials have agreed to expend Taels 20,000 towards meeting any loss thereby occasioned. Any other deficit will be made good by the charitable institutions. It is therefore clear that the officials have the care of their people at heart and regard the poor with pity and kindness. The affected area, including both Canton and the country districts, is very extensive and much time and considerable expenditure will be occupied and involved in the transport of the rice, so that, unless substantial assistance is afforded by the gentry and influential merchants, it is to be feared that the project will not survive any long period of time.

We fully appreciate the official view and cannot hide from ourselves the present dangers. We must not therefore shrink from the strain of the work in hand and must exert ourselves to surmount whatever difficulties exist. We trust then that those who are charitably disposed will everywhere be moved by pity for their suffering countrymen and assist us in the good work we have undertaken. The larger the subscriptions the better, but even small sums will, in their aggregate, be of great assistance. We must rely on the public for the success of our charitable project and for the prevention of the calamity which is impending. Your action will bring its own reward and it is unnecessary for us to plead to you with honeyed words and truckling speeches.

Kuang Hsu, 28th year 8th moon.

Translated by

B. E. Sly,

H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

CANTON.

PRINTED AT THE "CANTON PRINTING PRESS."

~~250-12~~

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China

Washington, D.C., October 22, 1902.

John Robert M. Devine,

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

To the Department of

Subject:

No. 227 from
Canton has not been
rec'd.Please instruct Consul
to discontinue numbering
his despatches while on

Leave of absence

Abolition of customs charge
and other publications, printed
Nos on his despatches of
Oct. 22nd have been
X cancelled. J.D.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES NO. 100

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

No. ~~250-21~~

OCT 31 1902

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China,

Washington, D.C., October 22, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Act 5 Nov

Abstract of Contents.

Abolition of customs charges on Missionary
and other publications, printed in the Chinese languages.

Noted
INTELD IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. ~~1500~~

INTELD IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO.

2.

The following is a copy of the letter which I received from the Missionary Conference, and which I cordially endorsed:

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1902.

DUTY ON CHINESE BOOKS.

Important Concession by the Chinese Government.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the American, British, and German Consuls in Canton:—

Canton, June 25, 1902.

Gentlemen,—At the meeting of the Canton Missionary Conference, held May 28, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to present through you to the proper persons the following request of the Conference that all Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another be exempt from all Customs charges.

On behalf therefore, of the Conference, we beg to present this request to you and that you will forward it through the proper channels to those who have power to act in the matter, &c.

Please note several things concerning the request:

1st. It refers to Chinese books only, i.e., books printed in the Chinese language.

2nd. It refers to Chinese books only when passing from one part of the Chinese Empire to another, and not when imported or exported to and from other countries.

There are several considerations that have prompted this request and which it seems should commend it.

First—China takes pride in being a literary nation, and it would be most fitting for her thus to make an exception in the case of literature.

Second—Now that China is reforming her educational system, books ought to be made as cheap as possible, so that all classes may be able to obtain them at the lowest possible price. The burden of Customs' charges rests finally upon readers and students.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert McWade

United States Consul.

Third—China is the only great nation that taxes books passing from one part of its territory to another. According to the present system not only duty but two and sometimes more are often levied before the books reach their readers. In the interests of education and enlightenment and the future prosperity of this great Empire this request is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. BRIDIE.

A. KOLLECKER.

R. E. CHAMBERS.

The following is a copy of letter from Prince Ching to Mr Conger, U.S. Minister, Peking:—

I received, yesterday, Your Excellency's letter stating that Your Excellency received through the United States Consul at Canton a petition from the Canton Missionary Association, which is composed of several nationalities, asking that all Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another may be exempt from Customs' charges.

Your Excellency also sent me a copy of their petition, most cordially endorsing and approving it with the remark that the growth, improvement, and prosperity of a nation depend largely upon the education and enlightenment of its people, &c.

The tax on books can surely be remitted, and it is only proper to grant at once the exemption asked for.

As in duty bound, I send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

With compliments of the season.

Cards of Prince Ching and the Ministers of the Board.

Dated 19th of the 7th Moon.

(August 22, 1902.)

250
Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

Washington, D.C., October 22, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the China Mail, a daily newspaper of Hongkong, China, published on Wednesday September 17, 1902, the following editorial, eulogizing the official services of United States Minister Conger and myself, in bringing about a much desired reform in remitting all customs charges on missionary and other books printed in the Chinese language and circulated throughout the Chinese Empire:



In this the time of important changes in the tariff of China the announcement that the Chinese Government, as represented by Prince Ching, have agreed so readily and so generously forthwith to remit all Customs charges on Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another will meet with the hearty approval of all classes, Foreigners and Chinese alike. It will astonish nearly everyone who knows nothing of Chinese literature that upon books printed in the Chinese languages in centres like Canton, Shanghai and Hankow, before they have reached their destination, a duty in some cases amounting to seven per cent. has been charged. The question of getting rid of this great anomaly was raised more than ten years ago at the Shanghai General Missionary Conference, but it was felt that the time was not opportune, and so it was allowed to drop. To the Canton Missionary Conference is due the honour of again drawing attention to this strange custom of a nation imposing duty on books

printed and circulated in its own territory. The request of the Conference was by no means confined to Christian and scientific literature, but included all Chinese books. The appeal of the Conference was duly forwarded by H.B.M. Consul-General in Canton to Sir James Mackay, the Special Treaty Commissioner in Shanghai, but for some unexplained reason no acknowledgment has been made. The copy of Prince Ching's letter to the United States Minister, Mr Conger, is an interesting document, and shews the wisdom and advantage of going at once to headquarters. The stages in this business were few and most effective. Consul McWade sent the representations of the Canton Missionary Conference, with his own strong support, to Mr Conger. Mr Conger, judging from the short quotation in Prince Ching's letter, wrote an excellent despatch on the subject, backing up all the arguments and adding some of his own. The splendid result is now known to all in the despatches published by us last night. The Canton Missionary Conference with whom lay the initiative and Consul McWade, together with Minister Conger, are all to be heartily congratulated on this splendid achievement, which will, we believe, be the immediate cause of a great increase in the spread of literature and thereby tend to the enlightenment and improvement of the Chinese people.

File.

No. ~~888~~

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Official supplies for the U.S. Consulate.

Chas. W. 29/10/02

Abstract of Contents.

Request for a Remington typewriter,
roll top desk and printed Government reports.



Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

November 26, 1902.

Mr. Pearce:

The Consul's request appears to be a reasonable one and I suggest that he be furnished with a typewriting machine and allowed \$30.00 for the purchase of a roll top desk.

^{night}
He ~~may~~ also be told that although it may be conceded that publications of the several Government Departments issued from time to time would furnish much information and be a valuable addition to the libraries of the United States Consulates in China, it is not thought advisable to make this request. However, the Department will take pleasure in using its good offices to secure for a consular officer such government work as

MEMORANDUM.

he may desire in the performance of his
official duties.

M. J. G.

APPROVED, G.
A. H. D. T.

No. ~~200~~

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China,

Washington, D.C., October 22, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In a recent despatch to the Department I asked that a Remington typewriter be sent to this Consulate. It is absolutely necessary for the good of the service. The typewriter which is now in use is pretty well battered by frequent hard work. It also suffered materially during its transportation to this Consulate over three years ago.

I also ask the Department to kindly furnish me with a roll top writing desk; a really good one can be obtained for \$30.00, and, as I have not anything like a decent desk, I think it would aid materially in facilitating business transactions, the filing away of temporary memoranda, etc.

As Consuls in China are very frequently awaited upon for information, by Viceroys, Governors and other leading officials, concerning agricultural and other important matters in the United States and its territories, I am satisfied that the Consuls could be of considerable service to the Chinese and other authorities and to our nation's interests, if they were furnished, from time to time, with the printed reports issued from the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C. Reports of the Army and Navy Departments, Treasury Department and of the Interior Department, would not only furnish the mental nourishment so often asked for, but would serve as valuable reference at all times. In addition,

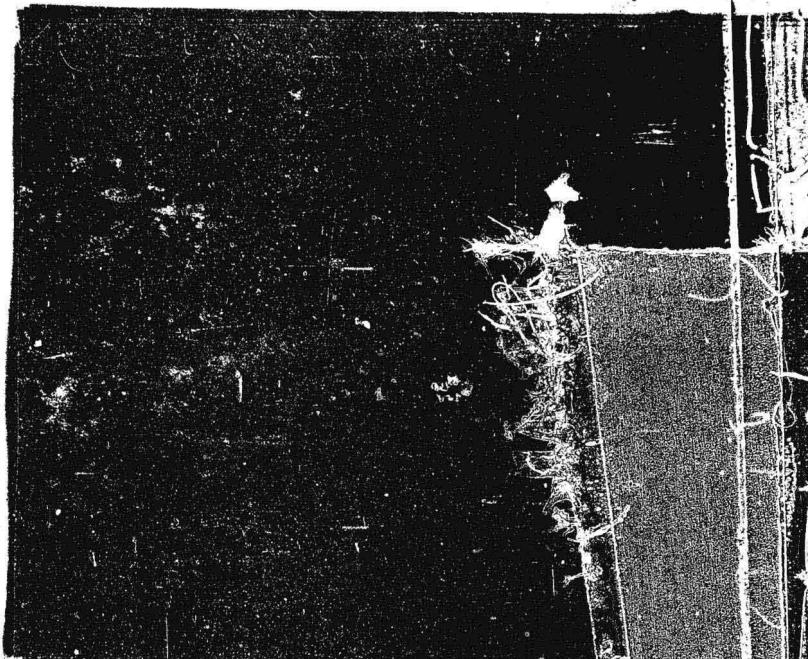
such works, when properly kept and indexed would form a valuable official library in each consulate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert. B. Lee. M.A.

United States Consul.



11/9

File.

File

No.

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

October 29, 1902., 190

Mr. McWade

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Return to post.

Abstract of Contents.

No.

Consulate of the United States, Canton.

Washington, D.C. October 29, 1902

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I desire to return to my post at Canton about December 1st. 1902, and request that transportation may be granted to my wife, my daughter and myself on a U.S. Government transport leaving San Francisco on or about December 1st.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert B. Wade.

Consul.

CONSULAR BUREAU.



No.

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China,

Washington, D.C. November 12, 1902.

Mr. Robert M. McWade.

To the Department of State.

Subject:

to Navy Nov 18/1902
ans Nov 21/02

Abstract of Contents.

No.

Consulate of the United States,

Washington, D.C. November 12, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

During the latter part of 1900, and again in 1901, I addressed you with reference to the advisability of having several light draft gun boats in these waters, with headquarters at Canton, for the better protection of American commerce from the depredations of the numerous bands of pirates who infest Canton and East and West Rivers. I also asked on these occasions for the use of one of these gunboats to visit the outlying and distant portions of my consular district, which, as you are aware, comprises the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, and the six treaty ports. This district has a population of 86,000,000 and is over 170,000 square miles in extent. The Department thought favorably of my requests and referred them to the Secretary of the Navy, who, however, regretted that, on account of the conditions in the Philippines, he was unable to detail the gunboats

as desired. I was given to understand that the matter would be taken up later and acted upon favorably. Since then conditions in the Philippines have changed, materially for the better.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Honorable Herbert H.D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, I had a conference on the subject two days ago with the Honorable Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he appeared to me to be favorably impressed with, not alone the advisability but also the necessity for sending several light draft gunboats to Chinese waters. Such boats as the "Helena" would best suit our waters and reaches. When I ask for the assignment of small gunboats to our waters I do not by any means favor their remaining for any space of time at the British Colony of Hongkong.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wade

Consul of the United States.

No. 287.

CONSULAR BUREAU

Consulate of the United States,

Cartago, Costa Rica, October 1902.

Mr. W. W. Lawrence
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Diary near Carlton.

Abstract of Contents.

J. Evans, a British subject was attacked, critically wounded by pirates near Tiger Is. and died at the Canton Medical Missionary Hospital.

No. 287

Consulate of the United States,

Caulon, China, Nov 16th 1902

Honorable

Nauro J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the intelligence reached here on the morning of the 15th instant, that J. Evans, a British subject, and lately the Constable of the British Consulate here was attacked and critically wounded by Chinese pirates near Bogue Forts, 35 miles below Caulon.

Evans served for 20 years in the British Army and was discharged with an excellent record and received a pension. He was on the Hongkong Police force and was afterward Constable of H. B. C. Consulate here, which post he filled for several years. He was dismissed a few months ago and went to Nouace - across the river from Shantou - where he lived with his Chinese wife.

On the night of the 12th instant, Evans started for Hongkong on a Chinese junk in company

with his wife. The junk was attacked near Tiger Island by pirates who boarded her from a waterboat. The crew and passengers offered no resistance, as is usual in such cases. Evans is reported to have been asleep and when discovered by the pirates was fired upon point blank, several bullets taking effect, shattering both legs below the knee, and inflicting an ugly wound in the face. Believing Evans dead the pirates were going to throw the body overboard but were prevailed upon by Evans wife and others not to do so. Soon after the shooting, the junk met and stopped the S. S. "Kwangtung" and transferred Evans aboard to be brought to Canton, where he was sent to the American Medical Missionary Hospital.

His condition was critical when landed in Canton. After 24 hours it was decided by the physicians of the Hospital that one of his legs must be amputated, which was done. There was but little hope of saving his life and the other leg was so badly shattered that it would have to be taken off also. Evans scarcely regained consciousness after the operation and died during the night of the 15th instant.

There are many rumors among the

J.

Chinese that Evans was the victim of assassins and not piracy, and that his murder was planned before he left Canton, but until an investigation is held, it is impossible to get the true details.

The British Consul-General communicated at once with the Harbor and wired to Peking for instructions.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
W. M. Langford
U. S. Vice-Consul,
In charge.

No.

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

Washington, D. C., November 26, 1902.

Mr. McWade,

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Nomination of Mr. Russell Colegrove.



Abstract of Contents

Nominating Mr. Russell Colegrove of New York
for the position of Marshal at the
U. S. Consulate General at
Canton.



No.

Consulate of the United States, Canton, China.

Washington, D.C., November 26, 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to nominate Russell Colegrove, Esquire, for the position of United States Marshal at Canton, to replace Mr. M. M. Langhorne the present incumbent who is unsatisfactory.

I have the honor herewith to enclose for your information Mr. Colegrove's autobiographical sketch. It is in his own handwriting and written without any dictation or suggestion on my part. His address is No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York.

It would be for the interest of the service if Mr. Colegrove can assume the official duties on my arrival in Canton. I intend to sail from New York on the U. S. S. "Glenroy" December 26, 1902, with my wife and family and expect that Mr. Colegrove will be a fellow passenger.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert M. Wadsworth

United States Consul.

(over)

P.S.

Mr. Langhorne is "unsatisfactory", for the reasons that he has always been late and irregular in attendance at the Consulate during business hours, and that he has been lazy -- and worse -- in the alleged preparation of trade and other reports entrusted to him "for investigation and report". For instance, the State Department issued a circular note to Consuls in China requiring the preparation and presentation of a report on opium, etc. As I was exceedingly busy I handed it to him, accompanied with detailed memoranda of instructions. Two weeks afterwards I requested him to hand in his report. He said, "it wasn't ready yet but he would have it in good shape in another week". Two weeks subsequently he gave a similar excuse and a similar promise, and two weeks afterwards he acknowledged that he "had lost the original document" i.e. the Department's official trade circular! He also acknowledged that he had not even attempted to prepare the report and that his previous statements concerning its preparation were untrue. It is proper to add that during ~~that~~ ^{those} six weeks he did no other work and had no other duties to perform.





I am thirty three years of age. Was born in St. Louis, Mo. and am a grandson of Beriah Magoffin formerly Governor of the state of Kentucky.

My father, James B. Coleman is the President of the Washington and Gettysburg Ry. Co. I have been in his employ since leaving school - until three years ago, when I went to

Manila for the purpose of establishing direct steamship service with the west coast of America. Later I came to New York for the purpose of taking American lighters into Manila and with my father organized the Philippine Transportation Co. with a capital of \$1,000,000 and took nineteen steel vessels from New York to Manila where they are now engaged in handling cargoes for the Govt. & private firms. My Company placed a line of ocean steamships in service between

New York & the Orient, which Co. recently combined with the Asiatic Co. owned largely by Mr Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, & Co. Parsons

We were the first to take American capital & American vessels into Manila.

I have about three years experience in the Orient, speak the Spanish language and am generally familiar with conditions in Asia.

I am at present one of the managers of the Philippine Company and one of the principal stockholders.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.



December 1, 1902.

Mr. Peirce:

I submit to you Consul General McWade's nomination of Mr. Russell Colegrove for the position of Marshal at Canton, in place of Mr. Langhorne.

I asked Mr. McWade, in any nomination that he might make, to state his reasons for regarding Mr. Langhorne as "unsatisfactory" but he has failed to do so. He has stated orally, however, that Mr. Langhorne does not give sufficient attention to his official duties, does not assist the consul to any great extent in the work of the office and is not loyal to the consul in other respects.

So far as I remember Mr. Langhorne was appointed upon the recommendation of Mr.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Cridler and Mr. Chilton.

Since dictating the foregoing, Mr. McVade has called and added a postscript to his despatch.

M.J.B.

APPENDIX BUREAU:

Mr. Mosher
Make out a commission
for Mr. Russell Colegrave as
Marshall at Canton

H. H. D. G.

No. 287 bis

CONSULATE GENERAL
Consulate of the United States,

Chuen, China, Dec 5th, 1902.

Mr. M. A. Laughlin,
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Marriage in Canton.

Abstract of Contents.

Between Alice Aubrey Farrell and
Wardell - including copy of
marriage certificate.

One Enclosure.

Nov 83



CHINA CANTON

No. 237^{bis}

Consulate of the United States,

Quando, China, Decr. 5th 1902.

Honorable David J. Hill,
Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular Regulations, I enclose herewith a Certificate of the marriage in my presence on the 4th instant of Elsie Aubrey Farrell and Winnie O'hare, by the Rev. F. Goutague.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

Yours, etc.,

Your Obedient Servant
M. M. Laughlin
U. S. Consul,
in charge.

One Enclosure,

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

CONSECRATED
NOTED

Consular Office of the United States of America,

(Canton, China, December, 4th, 1890).

I, W. H. M. Daugherty, Consular Agent of the United States
 at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this fourth day of December,
A. D. 1890 at the Church Chapel in the City of Shantou, Canton,
Miss Alice Mary Carroll, aged 28 years, born in London, England,
 and now residing in Macao, and Minnieallaxx,
 aged 21 years, born in China (Canton, Shantou), Cal. U.S.A.,
 were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by
Rev. S. G. Gandy, who is authorized by the laws of the Catholic Church,
 to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal
 of my office at Canton, China, this fourth day
 of December, A. D. 1890 and of the Independence of the
 United States the One hundred and twenty seventh year.

W. H. M. Daugherty

See Seal of the United States of America.
See charge

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicates.

U. S. BUREAU.

ACKNOWLEDGE,

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

1 m

1 Govt

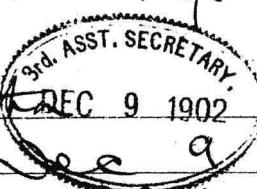
From

Canton

DEC 9 1902

Received

9:00 A.M.



Sec State,

Dec 9, 1902.

Washn.

McWades leprosy report

sent last mail

Langhorne

DEPT OF STATE

9:38 AM 1902

U. S. BUREAU

RECEIVED

